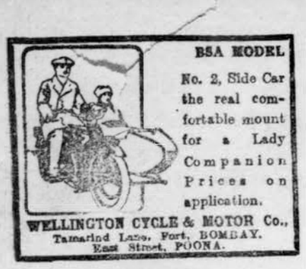

BSA MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

BSA Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
S. G. VAZE, 1915—17.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
HARMANDAS PIRTHMALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 130 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1921. TWO ANNAS

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE 1921.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
6th August	CALEDONIA	7,572
13th ,,	NOVARA	6,350
20th ,,	MANTUA *	10,902
27th ,,	DEVANHA	8,094
3rd Sept.	DON GOLA	8,056
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,,	MANELA†	8,200
24th ,,	NALDERA *	15,825
1st October,	PLASSY	7,346
8th ,,	MOREA	10,890
15th ,,	EGYPT	7,941
22nd ,,	CHINA	7,952
29th ,,	MALWA*	10,941

* MANTUA, * NALDERA, * MALWA } Through steamers from Australia.
†MANELA Through steamer from China.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

DATE.	STEAMER	REMARKS.
10th August	DILWARA	To Colombo, Straits and China.
10th August	DILWARA	* Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
26th ,,	MALWA	
23rd September	NARKUNDA	
21st October	MANTUA	

* Through steamer from London.)

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £16
Second Saloon single ticket £7

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 6d.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	—
4th August	BARPETA	Karachi & P Gulf
5th ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct.
5th ,,	VARSOVA	Basra direct,
10th ,,	KARAPARA	East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 121.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Ataka Maru	M. Iriye	22nd July	2nd Aug.
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	28th Aug	12th ,,
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	10th Aug.	22nd ,,
Malay Maru	T Shimazaki	20th ,,	2nd Sept

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departures.
Calcutta Maru.	G. Matsushita	5330	25th Aug	7th Aug
†SanukiMaru	Y. Nakajima.	6872	1st ,,	7th ,,
TotomiMaru.	T. Fukaura.	3352	2nd ,,	6th ,,
WakasaMaru	B. Tsud-	674	3rd Aug.	16th ,,
Hakata Muru	Y. Tom	70	28th ,,	9th Sept

† This steamer ... from New York and calls for Calcutta ... to

For freight and passa... apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA' LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application. SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK' LIMITED,

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	Saigon.
Bombay.	London.	San Francisco.
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles.	Seattle
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shanghai
Changchun.	Manila.	Shimonosaki.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Singapore.
Fengtien.	Newchwang.	Sourabaya.
Hamburg	New York.	Sydney.
Hankow.	Nagoya.	Tientsin.
Harbin	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Honolulu.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 287.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK' LIMITED,

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,58,73,52
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 2,38,73,33
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,31,11,46

BRANCHES:

London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed to Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 99,500
Reserve Fund	£ 26,600
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esq. Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.,
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.,
BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent.. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE
49 Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,25,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,33,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III. of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,86,280
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposite received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widow of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN

HEAD OFFICE. 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS.
Branch Secretary,
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent.*
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).
Branch Secretary.
LIPTON'S BUILDING,
33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED 7A, FORT STREET BOMBAY

BRANCHES AT KARACHI RAWALPINDI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits
ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. *Every description of Banking business undertaken.*
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
Further particulars from:— KHOSLA & CO.,
Post Box 22. 'Phone 5305. Manager
INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT!

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.
Managing Agents
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary or The Chief Agents.
309, Bow Bazar, D. SEN & CO.,
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO LTD.

125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorje & Co).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Moolji) Jetha Co.), (Ex-Officio.)
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexations restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO,
Secretaries and Managers

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO LTD

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

HOTELS

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

131, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.
Catering speciality.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drams of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly solicited,

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

Oppe Police Chowkie Null Bazar
BOMBAY No. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS present To-night and This Week at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)
a hilarious Goldwyn Comedy-Drama

"THROUGH THE WRONG DOOR"

(5 Reels 5000 feet)-
featuring the popular Star

MADGE KENNEDY

a 2-Reel Comedy "Nearly Married" in the Programme.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-15 p. m. S. T.)

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS present To-night and This Week, at the

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road.)
The further 6 parts of the Serial

"THE LURKING PERIL"

Together with the unique Grand Procession Film of the

LATE Mr. TILAK

and also a 2-Reel Comedy "Schooldays" featuring Larry Semon

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers also present To-night and This Week

SIMULTANEOUSLY AT BOTH THESE CINEMAS.

at the West-End Cinema and also at the Globe Cinema, the Film Version of the

GREAT BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTHES.

which took place on the Maidan near the Elphinstone Mills on Sunday the 31st July, Specially Photographed by the

EXPERT AMERICAN CINEMATOGRAPHER

Mr. JANSEY

On the 31st July and 1st August viz.

(1) Collecting Foreign clothes in the streets of Bombay,
(2) Khadi Exhibition at Rambag
(3) Mahatma Gadhi
Maulana Shaukatali
Maulana Mahomedali
Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
Babu Bhagvands of Benares and all the leaders of India at Rambag,
(4) Maulna Shaukatli leaving Rambag,
(5) Mahatma Gandhi
Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia, and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu leaving Rambag
(6) Enthusiasts on their way to the Bonfire near the Elphinstone Mills.
(7) The Maidan near Elphinstone Mill, full of Hundreds of Thousands of people gathered to witness the great Bonfire.
(8) Arrival of Maulana
Shankatali and Maulana
Mahomedali on the Maidan.
(9) Mahatama Gandhi arriving on the Maidan.
(10) The huge collection of discarded foreign clothes ready to be burnt.
(11) Mahatma Gandhi lighting the Bonfire.
(12) The Great Bonfire of foreign clothes.
(13) Working the Charkha at Rambag.
(14) The room at Sirdar graha Bombay where Lokamanya Tilak passed away.
(15) The huge meeting of more than two lacs of people at Chowpatty in commemoration of Lokamanya Tilak.

This film will be shown both at the Globe and the West-End Cinemas during the current Week.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 9-45
VARIETY SEASON.
TO-DAY WEDNESDAY 3rd Aug.
First apperance in India of the
FAMOUS ENGLISH COMEDIENNE
DAISY HARCOURT
DAISY HARCOURT
DAISY HARCOURT
In her own Original Comedy, Songs and Elaborate Gowns.
A Riotous Burlesque of a Cinema Studio:
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
"Behind the Screen"
"Behind the Screen"
POPULAR PRICES.
LOOK OUT FOR
DEMPSEY
VERSUS
CARPENTIER
In the Greatest Fistic Event of the age

THE EMPIRE.

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES LD.
DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
AN ALL BRITISH PRODUCTION:
"UNMARRIED."
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A Compelling Photo-Play in 6 Reels,
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THE LAST FOUR EPISODES.
An Astounding Mystery Serial Drama
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"The Phantom Foe"
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A Serial of Throbbing Mysteries and Sensational Surprises,
Next Saturday 6th August
The Indian Mythological film
"EKADESI"

IMPERIAL

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GEORGE B. SEITZ
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"VELVET FINGERS"
WITH
MARGUERITE COURTOT
FOURTH WEEK
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Scenes at his funeral Procession
a fine film with
Hidden Dangers
Hidden Dangers
Hidden Dangers
Hidden Dangers
You will be thrilled, chilled and held breathless as you watch the startling transformation of a man into demon right before your eyes. Every minute will hold you breathless with deeds of daring, romance and mystery.
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"ATTILA"
A STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION
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OPTIMISM

as a philosophy is of value to the People who cultivate it. Those who have a way of looking on the bright side of things—of seeking for the best in life are indeed happy in themselves and a delight to their fellows. Their influence is stimulating and invigorating; their presence tends to the promotion of geniality and goodwill. It is however, well to remember that a sane optimistic outlook may be clouded by indifferent health. The state of the digestive organization, for example, frequently exercises a depressing influence upon the mind, and the outlook is affected accordingly. Dyspeptic conditions bring dark days—days of gloom and frequently of despondency. On the other hand a healthy appetite facilitates the discovery of an open horizon and a brighter view. The importance of maintaining the tone of the digestive system is generally recognised, and it should be universally known that one of the best medicinal aids towards this end is Beecham's Pills. Depression and despondency in so far as they are caused by disordered digestion, may be speedily dispelled by using

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the 'Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that we have DISPENSED with the services of our Mehtajee PERMANAND PITAMBER, an inhabitant of Amarali, from Friday, the 29th of July, 1921, inclusive, and we shall, therefore, not be responsible for any dealings by him after he has left our service.

(Sd.) MAHOMED DADA & CO.
Timber Merchant,
159, Khuduck,
Pydowni, Bombay.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

WANTED

TWO ASSISTANT PROFESSORS of Zoology for the Zoological Section of the Benares Hindu University. Starting salary in the grade of Rs. 150-15-300. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to the PRO-VICE CHANCELLOR, Hindu University, BENARES.
C10302

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN AND PENINSULAR STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), to confirm the Resolution passed by the Shareholders at their Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 23rd ultimo.

For and on behalf of
The Indian and Peninsular S. N. Co., Ltd.,
PADAMSHINH NARSHINHBHAI,
Director.

1st August, 1921.
C10314

THE JALBHAI BHARDA MEMORIAL FUND.

IT IS THE DESIRE of the past and present pupils of the New High School, as well as the large circle of friends and admirers of the late lamented Mr. J. D. Bharda that a fund should be started to commemorate his great services to the cause of Indian education. In persuance of this universally expressed feeling, the undersigned, who are Old Boys of the New High School, hereby invite the past and present pupils, as well as the friends and admirers of the late Mr. Bharda to contribute their mite towards "THE JALBHAI BHARDA MEMORIAL, FUND," the proceeds of which will be utilised in placing his marble bust in the School and in some way or another connected with the NEW HIGH SCHOOL, as may be determined hereafter by the subscribers.

In connection with a strongly expressed desired by past and present pupils of the New High School that a meeting should be called to consider steps to perpetuate his memory, we may say that we have come to the conclusion that it will be best to call a big meeting after the fund has been adequately subscribed.

All donations should be sent to Mr. Sorabji N. Pochkhanawalla, the Honorary Treasurer, c/o The Central Bank of India, Limited, who will pass a receipt for each amount received.

Vithaldass Damodar Thakersey,
Bhulabhai Jivanji Desai,
Pherozeshah Jehangir Marzban,
Sorabji N. Pochkhanawalla,
Bhavanidas N. Motiwalla,
Rehemtoola Meheraly Chinoy,
Munchershah Dhunjibhai Gilder,
Rustom Nusserwanji Cooper,
Past Students of
The New High School.
C10261

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BUILDING STONE.

A big stock of all sorts of good black BUILDING STONE ready for immediate delivery at CHEAPER RATE.
MANAGER, KALAYAN STONE QUARRY,
Kalayan Panwell Road, Ry. Bridge.
R465

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING, COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be closed from 3rd to 19th day of August, 1921, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
NENSEY SHIVJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th July, 1921.
C10295

SECOND HAND ELECTRIC PLANT FOR SALE.

EXCELLENT for Mill lighting: Two complete Generating Sets by W. H. ALLEN & CO. Each set capable of running 1500/1600 20 Watt lamps. 30/32 K. W. 80 volts. Low voltage means less danger from fire and accidents.
These plants are in excellent condition and are being sold cheap.
For further particulars apply:—
WISE, ROBINSON & HUGHES,
17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
C10297

THE GAHAGAN PAINT AND VARNISH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered Office,
Canada Building, Home Street,
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OUR SPECIALITIES.

GENUINE RAW LINSEED OIL, Genuine Pale Boiled Linseed Oil, Guaranteed fred from Lead. Quick Drying Varnish Paints. Black Bitumastic Paints, Dry in 10 minutes. Aluminium Paint mixed ready for use, Cloth Stamping Inks in White, Black, Blue, Red and Green specially recommended for Textile requirements.
Packing to suit customers' requirements.
Prices and samples on application to
Managing Agents,
ALLEN BROS. & CO. (INDIA), LTD.

FOR SALE

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khank. Bubble Corner Stones. Metal Header etc.
Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp on Agreve Fifre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50 Medows Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that the Ijara for selling Toddy juice extracted from date and palm trees, situated within the limits of the Dharampur State for Samvat year 1978 and for certain villages of the state will be given by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd August, 1921, at 12 noon in the Hazur Office at Dharampur. Those who are desirous of taking the Ijara may present themselves at the office. The tenders for the Ijara will be accepted in the Hazur Office. The conditions of the auction will be read out at the time and shall be strictly followed.

KHANDABHAI M. D.,
Revenue Officer,
Dharampur State.
Revenue Office, Dharampur State,
19th July, 1921.
C10160

THE DIAMOND SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held the Registered Office of the Company No. 39/41, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of August, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the six months ending 31st March 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as NOTIFIED in the Press are CLOSED from the 25th July, 1921, to the 6th August 1921 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th July, 1921.

N. B.—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 25th August, 1921, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Saturday the 23rd July, 1921, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address. Change of Address, if any, should be notified without delay on receipt of this so that the Dividend Warrant may not be lost or misdirected.
C10232

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PLOTS FOR LEASE.

PLOTS for lease for short or long period at Jetha Street, Lamington Road, (Opp. Byculla Club).
Apply to.
Messrs. AMERCHAND & MANGALDAS,
11, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.
C10327

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

IN PURSUANCE of Section 23, Schedule II. of the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920, it is hereby notified that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, No. 3, STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th August, 1921, at 10-30 a.m. for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Central Board's Report, the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1921 and the Report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Managing Governor.
C10294

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of rubble stone for the construction of new roads in G Ward, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 10th day of August, 1921.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required. Any further information that may be required will be supplied by the Dy. Engineer, Works, Love Grove Road, Worli.
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M.I.C.E.
Special Engineer,
Development Works.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1921.
T A 10321

NOTICE.

SALE OF TEMPORARY WAR BUILDINGS AT ARANGAON 5 MILES FROM AHMEDNAGAR.

ARANGAON is one of the largest temporary camps constructed in India during the war and consists of eight separate camps, five of which are now to be demolished and the materials sold. Each camp contains numerous buildings built of Random Rubble masonry in mud with Mangalore Tile roofs. The average cost of construction of one of the camps is approximately one and a half lakhs of Rupees. A large amount of serviceable building materials—Rubble stone, Shahabad stone, Mangalore tiles, Doors and Windows and Bullies of all sizes will be recoverable on demolition. A railway siding off the Dhond Manmad Branch of the G. I. P. Railway exists in the centre of the camps.
Tenders are now invited for the demolition and removal of the temporary buildings and clearance of the site including the removal of the foundations. The tenderer to retain all materials salved.
Offers will be received for each individual camp or for all five. A detailed list of buildings giving dimensions, materials, original cost, with contract conditions for demolition and tender forms can be obtained on application to the Deputy Assistant Director of Military Works, Ahmednagar for which a charge of Re. 1 will be made. Tenders will be accepted up to the 7th September.
On due notice being given a representative of the M. W. S. will accompany intending purchasers who wish to view the camps.
F. S. GARWOOD,
LT.-COL. R.E.,
D.A.D.M.W., Ahmednagar.
Ahmednagar, 1st August, 1921
T A C10325

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KHANBAHADUR BYRAMJI DORABJI BANAJI and MESSRS. PIROJSHAW RUSTOMJI DUBASH, FRAMJI RUTTONJI DUBASH and HORMASJI NUSSERWANJI DUBASH, the Trustees of the Trust Settlement of the Late Khan Saheb Ruttonji Jamsetji Dubash have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having or claiming any estate or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, bequest, inheritance, lease, possession or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 373, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with messuages, tenements, or buildings standing thereon situate on the South side of the Princess Street, without the Fort in the City and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and eighty-three square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 8244 and 8246 and which is bounded on the South by Princess Street aforesaid on the East by Plot No. 7 of the Boards Princess Street Estate on the South by a service passage and on the West by Plot No. 5 of the said estate and which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 6 of the said estate and the buildings and tenements whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C. Ward No. 2934-35 2691 (1-2) and Street No. 72-73-99-99.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1921.
RUSTOMJI & GINWALLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C10322

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HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR OFFICES in Mursban Road, area about 2800 sq. ft. Immediate Entry. Apply UNION BANK OF INDIA, Apollo Street.
C C10329

TO LET.—FOUR FLOORS of the front portion of the premises, occupied by the Bombay Stock Exchange, Ltd., Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. For particulars and terms apply to the SECRETARY.
C C10239

GARAGE TO LET—Accommodation for Motor Cars and Lorries. Apply ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.
C R936

TO LET—INDEPENDENT LOCK-UP MOTOR GARAGE 426-427, Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar, facilities of water, electric light and telephone. Rent moderate. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R954

CHAGLA MANZIL TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS BUNGALOW, Upper Floor only at Reynolds Road, Byculla Club, Back Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & Co., Kharak Bazaar, Mandvi, or Chagla Villa, DADAR.
C R921

TO BE LET—Nice and airy FLATS, in the Settlement House, Proctor Road, with electric fitting and up-to-date Sanitary arrangements at reduce rates. Apply to M. BANKELAL & Co., Mumbadevi.
C R888

FIVE ROOMS with Bath and W. C. attached for a single family, near Tardeo Bridge on Sleater Road opposite Grant Road yard. Apply A. N. RAJPURKAR, 40 Medows Street, Fort.
C 9690

TO BE LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, OFFICE ROOMS and RESIDENTIAL ROOMS in the KARTIKI BUILDING, Kazi Syed Street near Carnac Bridge. Apply within Room No. 13; or Mr. S. H. Talwalkar, Tukaram Building, Tardeo Road, Bombay, No. 7.
C R 976

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NEW MORE OVERLAND CARS TO CLEAR, cash against delivery. Please apply or call over in person or 'phone up Messrs. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA C9880

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED—SECOND HAND, in running order, a 14 inches English flour mill with English 5 H. P. electric motor A. C. Apply Box No. 7019, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R968

FOR SALE.—LATHES MILLING MACHINES, PLANNING and SHAPING MACHINES. Particulars from M. PENY and Co., 36, Charni Road.
K R906

RS. 50 to 60 Monthly Nett Income guaranteed by the aid of Envelope making machines complete with all apparatus for cutting, folding, gumming, etc., simple easy working instructions, a most valuable Trade secret of this business i.e. a reliable Special Gum process. Capacity 2,000 envelopes daily. Price Reduced to Rs. 22/8 only till the end of this month. Rs. 41/8 for 2. Rs. 58 for 3. Rs. 75/12 for 4. and Rs. 94/10 for 5 machines. At least half the amount with orders. To avoid disappointment order for more machines at once "GOOD LUCK" CO., P. O. Mohari, Dist. Bhandara C. P.
K 10335

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

FREE (1) KEY TO SUCCESS, (2) HOME TO LEARN SHORTHAND AT HOME and (3) PARTICULARS of HOME to GROW RICHES with 300 easy independant and honourable ways of making money. Enclose 4 anna stamp CAPITAL INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, Delhi.
L R 633

BOOKS TO BANISH MISERY FROM THE WORLD.—If you want to enjoy PEACE OF MIND, read these Books:—(1) GANDHISM or the Royal Road to Happiness (Rupee One); (2) NEO-GANDHISM or Heaven on earth (Rupee One); (3) AT THE FEET OF MAHATMA GANDHI or the Joys of Renunciation and other Essays (Rupee One). The above Prices are exclusive of postage. A. S. MONEY & CO., 34, Sambier Street, MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Expert preparation for COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTANCY and Banking Courses. GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDINGS, Apollo Street.
M R980

EXPERT TUITION in Accountancy, Shorthand (100 days) Typewriting Secretaryship, Banking, by a 20 years' experienced Teacher, Association of Book-keeping Teachers and the Institute of Commerce Examinations will be held on the 15th August. Special Shorthand Dictation. Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
M R987

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Short-hand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPAL DAS LADDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
W

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—A CAPITALIST as a PARTNER with one lac of rupees for a best trading concern. Apply Box No. 6995, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R C10266

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE PHOENIX MOTOR WORKSHOP—Overhauling, painting and repairs to Motor Cars of all descriptions done perfectly, quickly and at reasonable rates at Jetha Street, Lamington Road. SHAW & CO., Managing Agents, The Phoenix Taxi & Transport, Service, Limited.
F C 9756

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A competent COMPOUNDER. Apply sharp Dr. M. T. ANKLESARIA, Bohra Bazaar Street, Fort.
A R978

WANTED—AGENTS for provinces all over India to sell Pfaff Sewing Machines, German Make. Price suitable, Terms net cash. BELL & CO., LTD., Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay No. 2.
A R914

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—TYPIFST with Roneo Duplicating experience. See personally SECRETARY, Law Society, c/o Messrs. Pandia & Co., Solicitors, Medow Street.
A R988

WANTED.—A Competent SHORTHAND WRITER and TYPIST for Dharampur State (Surat District). Apply with testimonials stating experience. Salary from Rs. 75 to 150 per measem according to qualifications, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to Raja Saheb, Dharampur.
A C10326

WANTED by two European gentlemen an experienced and efficient Teacher of Guzerati to give Tuitions thrice a week in the mornings in Bandra. Reply stating terms to Box No. 1018, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10208

WANTED—Very energetic and pushing TRAVELLING AGENTS to secure orders for Rustomji's Law of Limitation (3rd edition) from lawyers in Bombay Presidency. Apply immediately to EMPIRE LAW PUBLISHING SOCIETY, Charing Cross, Lahore.
A E 967

WANTED—A PRESS MANAGER and a REPORTER with previous experience in newspaper office, for Rangoon Daily News. State qualifications and salary required. Indians preferred. Apply MANAGER, Daily News, Rangoon.
A C10223

AGENTS WANTED.—Everywhere for the sale of our four coloured India's National Crown Callender 1922. Regd. containing 84 coloured photos of renowned patriots. For terms apply to MEHTA & Co., Anarkate Street, Lahore.
A C10187

WANTED—ACCOUNTANT and ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANTS for a First Class Indian Bank in Bombay, preferably with experience of Foreign Exchange business. Good salary and prospects to experienced and qualified men. Apply Box No. 7026, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 972

WANTED—Experienced MANAGER for Spinning and Weaving Mill in up-country. None but long experienced who holds best knowledge of spinning and mechanical need apply with copies of testimonials and salary required to Box No. 6092, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10243

WANTED—A LADY SUPERINTENDENT for the Barton Female Training College, Rajkot. Salary Rs. 200 p.m. rising to Rs. 250 with free Quarters. Qualified European or Indian Ladies may apply with testimonials to the undersigned for the post. C. H. Pandya, G. M. Nunshi, Vithaldas G. Trivedi, Secretaries.
A R10116

WANTED—LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS to introduce the Millions Policy. The policy combines free medical aid and accident compensation, with ordinary Life assurance. Profits guaranteed at 50 per cent. Handsome agency terms and exclusive districts to gentlemen who can introduce business. Apply HINDUSTAN ASSURANCE & MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, LTD., Maclagan Road, Lahore.
A C9999

WANTED—A BRAZIER or TINSMITH MISTRI on Rs. 48 per mensem for Kirkee Arsenal. Appointment permanent and pensionable. Only those with very good experience in that line will be accepted, and will be on probation for 3 months, age limit between 25 to 30. Candidates should be able to read and write English slightly and keep simple accounts. Applications should be sent accompanied by copies of testimonials to the CHIEF ORDNANCE OFFICER, KIRKEE.
A C10306

THE MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE want a HINDU, Hindi and English knowing CLERK, acquainted with the work of Marwari Chamber of Commerce together with some knowledge of Law. The applicant should be able to translate Hindi into English and English into Hindi. Salary up to two hundred rupees per mensem according to qualifications. He should apply personally to HON. SECRETARY, of this Chamber between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
A C10332

WANTED—A ROAD SUPERVISOR, possessing thorough knowledge and experience of Roads:—(1) Salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 according to qualifications. (2) Security equal to 4 months salary to be deposited in the State Treasury by monthly deductions 1/5 pay which will be liable to forfeiture for quitting service without permission. (3) Must keep a Motor Cycle. (4) Will be governed by State Rules in T.A. Leave and other matters. (5) Apply before 15th August 1921, with photo and copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to, THE STATE ENGINEER, ALWAR.
A C10206

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH.—APPLICATIONS are invited for the following appointments: Professors: One in English, one in Physics and one in History. Readers: One in Philosophy and one in Economics. Lecturers: One in Economics, one in History, one in Urdu, and one in Shia Theology. Salary according to qualifications. May be up to Rs. 600-50-1,250 for professorships, Rs. 400-40-750 for Readerships and Rs. 250-25-500 for Lecturerships. In the case of the Reader in Philosophy the appointment will be made for one year with the possibility of confirmation at the expiry of that period. Applications to be sent to the Registrar, Muslim University, Aligarh, not later than the 10th of September, 1921.
A C10323

SITUATIONS WANTED.

An experienced Doctor till lately occupying a responsible Post in a Native State is open to engagement. Highest references given if required. Apply Box No. 7019, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R956

A young Indian of a high family is desirous of some suitable EMPLOYMENT. Is well educated, of good manners and appearance, zealous and very hard worker. Has good handwriting, knows double entry book keeping to perfection. Neat and accurate Typist, willing to go abroad. Apply M. A. GHANI, c/o Post Master, Cuna Cant., Central India.
B C10269

WANTED—POST as ACCOUNTANT or CORRESPONDING CLERK (English Marathi, Hindi) retired Jemadar, served in great war discharged as permanently disabled by Medical Board on injury pension. Is still willing to serve in any capacity to support his family of 5 children. Apply Box No. 202, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MERCANTILE FIRMS of good standing interested in Sole Agency for best Sheffield make stainless cutlery and superior find of full hollow ground razors may correspond immediately with Box No. 7003, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R948

WANTED.—Everybody to earn Rs. 100 monthly without selling, buying, or canvassing. Most novel plan disclosed for Rs. 2 only till the 25th August, 1921, other Rs. 3/8. Send amount per M. O. at once to avoid disappointment to "GOOD LUCK" Co., P. O. Mohari, Dist. Bhandara, C.P.
T C10334

FOR SALE.—New Portable SAW BENCH, complete with saws single cylinder 8½" x 12" steam engine, boiler, etc. Spindle on ball bearings take saw up to 60" diameter. Steel table in sections. Engine Marshall's, Gainsborough. Price F. O. B. Aden £1,271. Further particulars apply to Messrs COWASJEE DINSHAW AND BROTHERS, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
T R10331

175 RUPEES, Improved Model, 7 lbs. FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITER, complete with carrying case. All up-to-date devices. Self-folding, Visible, Compact, Durable. List price Rs. 220. Why buy a second-hand Typewriter when we offer a brand new Typewriter for this price? Secure one early, we have very few left now. Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4869.
W

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed that the Court of the Additional District Judge, Nagpur has in Civil Suit No. 18 of 1920 ordered the sale of jewellery, i.e., Kantha set in with 82 diamonds and 64 Pannas belonging to Raja Bahadur Raghoji Rao Saheb Bhonsley of Nagpur by auction, in execution of a decree obtained against him by Sir Bissessardass Daga. The auction will be held at 8 a.m. on 17-8-1921 at Nagpur in Chandi Sona Line at the shop of Sir Bissessardass Daga. All are cordially invited to attend and bid at the auction.
C10310

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION of Graduates of any University in British India and in the United Kingdom is directed to the notice published on 10th June, 1921, inviting them to send their names and other particulars to the Assessor and Collector at the Municipal Office in order that they might be entered in the Preliminary Election Roll.

Graduates who have not already applied are hereby informed that unless they send their names and other particulars as required in the notice published on 10th June, 1921, to the Assessor and Collector at the Municipal Office before the 25th instant, their names will not be entered in the Election Roll as prepared and published by Municipal Commissioner under Section 19(1) and (6) of the Municipal Act.

H. B. CLAYTON.
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 1st August, 1921.
C10320

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between our client Mr. MERWANJI BOMANJI KASHINATH and Mr. ALLIMAHOMED SHAIKH LARJEE for carrying on business as dealers in petrol and motor accessories at Shop No. 3, Purshottam Building, New Queen's Road, Bombay, under the name, style or firm of "The Excelsior Works" has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 26th day of July, 1921, so far as concerns the said Allimahomed Shaikh Larjee, who retires from the said firm.

All debts due to and owing by the said firm will be received and paid respectively by our client, who will continue to carry on the said business under the same name and style.

Dated this 2nd day of August, 1921.

SURVEYOR & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Merwanji Bomanji Kashinath.
C10328

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RAMCHANDRA CHIMNU SONGALLOO, a landed proprietor, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

YESHWADABAI RAMCHANDRA CHIMNU SONGALLOO, the sole executrix named in the last Will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at 7th Kamatipura Street without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Norman CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Nineteenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-one and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 19th day of July, 1921.

Messrs. THAKOREDAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C10330

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS beg to announce that THE NAPIER CINEMA at Poona will remain CLOSED till the 7th August for making certain alterations and will be RE-OPENED on the 8th of August, under the efficient and sole Management of

Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS
Similarly

THE ROYAL CINEMA at Kirkee will remain CLOSED till the 12th August and will RE-OPEN on the 31st August, under the sole management of Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS.
C10337

ESTATE SAGORE MULL DECEASED.

WARNING.

THE public are hereby informed that one scrip for 50 shares Nos. 4652 to 4701 (inclusive) in the Bhewani Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., Bombay, issued in the name of Shivanarayan Roopchand at the instance of Sagore Mull deceased, late of 72, Cotton Street Calcutta is missing. Any one in possession of the said scrip or claiming any interest in these shares is requested to communicate with the undersigned.

The public are also given notice that the said shares are claimed by the undersigned as appertaining to the Estate of the late Sagore Mull deceased and any dealings with the said shares will be at their own risk.

ALEX KINNEY,
Administrator General of Bengal and as such Admr. to the Estate of Sagore Mul deceased.
No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.
C10193

NOTICE.

THE JUHU MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS will be conducted at the Juhu Church English School on the 1st September, 1921, between the hours of:—

Morning 8 a.m. to 11 a.m.
Evening 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

The election roll and rules can be seen in the office of the undersigned at Pali Hill, Bandra.

Nomination papers should be delivered to the Mamlatdar of South Salsette at least seven days before 1st of September, 1921, as per rule 12 (1) of the Election rules.

Copies can be had at the undersigned's office.

In all four candidates are to be elected and the Municipality will hold office for three years ordinarily.

DISTRICT DEPUTY COLLECTOR,
Prant South Salsette, Bandra.
Bandra, 30th July, 1921.
C10333

NOTICE.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY (Hitherto known as M. A. O. College, Aligarh). The University offers teaching in the following subjects: English language and Literature, History and Politics, Economics, Philosophy and Psychology, Physics, Mathematics and Astronomy, Theology, Islamic Studies, Arabic language and Literature, Persian, Urdu, Law and Sanskrit.

Physical Education and games including swimming bath will be provided for all students. Horses are kept for daily instruction in riding.

COURSE OF STUDY:—(a) B.A. Honours, 3 years; M.A., 1 year. (b) B.A. Ordinary, 2 years; M.A., 2 years.

FEES: ADMISSION FEES:—(a) University admission fee, Rs. 5; (b) Caution money, Rs. 25; (c) Admission fee to a Hall, Rs. 3. (2) Tuition fees: (a) M.A. and M.Sc., Rs. 10 p. m.; (b) B.A. and B.Sc., Rs. 8 p. m.; (c) Law Class (i) For students who pay other tuition fees, Rs. 5 p. m.; (ii) for law students only, Rs. 5 p. m. (3) Boarding House fees: (a) Food charges, Rs. 10-8 p. m.; (b) Establishment charges, Rs. 3; (c) Rent, from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3-8-0 p. m.; (d) Medical fee, Re. 1 p. m.; (e) subscription for games, Union club and University Magazine, Rs. 2 p. m. (4) Annual subscription for Swimming Bath, Rs. 2.

RESIDENCE:—Students may reside in one of the University Halls in the University premises or with approved guardians in the city.

ADMISSIONS:—The University re-opens for the next session on the 17th October, 1921. Accommodation will be reserved for students on the receipt of admission fee (Rs. 5) and admissions will be made on the 17th, 18th and 19th of October. Students shall not be eligible for admission to a course of study for a degree unless they have passed the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University. For admission forms apply to THE REGISTRAR.

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY,
ALIGARH.
C10324

NOTICE.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT REWA STATE. THE next contract for the extraction and export of certain minor produce consisting of Bahera (Terminalia Ballarica) Harra, Harri, (Myrobahan or Terminalia Chibula) Aonla (Phyllanthus Amblica), Majith (used in dying) Catchu (Katha) Honey and wax, Gum of sorts, Chironji or Charoli, Tikhur, Bechandi, Country medicine such as Bhilawa, Banslochan, white and black Musli, roots of Pipra, Loadh, Roots of Chinar, Kamraj, Bhoraj, Tejraj, Hansraj, Balraj, Butch and Chitawar, Horns of Arna (Bison) and Horns and Hides of Chital, Roj and Sag, from the Southern Rewa Forests which includes Illaqua Kaun, Patrehi, Deori, Kothi, Jaitpur, Sohagpur, Beohari, Pathraula, Majholi, Gungour and Camp Umaria, i.e. the forests situated within the Inspectorships of Chandia, Bandhogarh, Sohagpur Jaithari, Beohari and Mad was will be given by public auction at Rewa on the 31st August 1921 in the office of the undersigned at 11 a.m. The period of the contract will be for 3 or 5 years according to the orders of the Council of Regency.

The average income of the past 10 years to the State has been from October 1911 to September 1916 Rs. 50,500 per year, from October 1916 to September 1921 Rs. 75,000 per year.

Other conditions for the lease will be available in the office of the undersigned and will be announced at the time of bidding.

The contract period is to commence from the 1st October, 1921.

The auction will be held before Rao Bahadur V. K. Mulye Revenue Member, Council of Regency, to whom further communication should be made.

V. K. MULYE.
Revenue Member,
Council of Regency, Rewa State.
Rewa, July 1921. C10336

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of Bullocks, Cow, Bullock-Carts, Rubber Tyre vis-a vis, Miscellaneous Articles and large sheds of corrugated sheets for removal.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 332 of 1921 (Mahomed Jamal and others v/s Rehematbai and others) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chinchpoogly Kalachowki Road, opposite New Union Flour Mill, the following:—

8 bullocks, 1 cow, 4 bullock-carts, 3 temporary corrugated iron sheets-sheds, one vis-a-vis iron implements, and tools, old tin drums old iron pieces and scraps, water pipes, bundles of wire ropes, wooden poles, broken wooden tables, cupboards and chairs, old harness, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 7th day of August, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2 Palli Hill, Bandra, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware dining table, chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters, rich carpets, table and hall lamps, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, ornaments, curtains, Singapore cane furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, book cases, marble top tables, teapoys, card tables, hat stands, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of E. O. Bickers, Esq., and A. O. Banrei, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 6th day of August, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.
1 rubber tyred Landaulette.
1 Bay waler horse.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO CASES OF MORMILES (PETROL SAVING PILLS).

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms at 120, Apollo Street, by order of Messrs. Iya and Rao and on account and risk of Messrs. Indo-European Trading Co. of Sandhurst Road, the following:—

2 cases Mor Miles (Petrol Saving Pills) each containing 1 gross tins.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 TRUSSES CHROME BUFFALO PICKING BANDS, 203 BAGS BOBBINS, 10 CASES SHUTTLES, 6 COILS STEEL WIRE ROPE, 2 CASES WRIST WATCHES (TOYS).

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. No. 120, Apollo Street, at their rooms by order of the Banks and offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 2848 of 1920 (Chhotalal vs. Lalbhai) about 203 bags Bobbins.

On account and risk of the concerned:—

2 trusses Chrome Buffalo picking bands about 224 lbs.
10 cases shuttles.
6 coils Galvanized flexible steel wire rope each about 1000 ft. long.

On account and risk of M. Casam of Juma Masjid:—

2 cases wrist watches with belt (Toys).

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 3rd August, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT FORGETT STREET AT THE JUNCTION OF GOWALIA TANK ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs Rustomji & Ginwalla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Ebrahimbhoy Kadibhoy Mithaiwalla, Abdulhusain Mahomedally Chedawalla, and Huseinally Mahomedally Golwala and in exercise and by virtue of the Power of Sale reserved unto the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 1st day of July, 1920, and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on WEDNESDAY, the 24th August, 1921 at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground containing by admeasurement 970 square yards or thereabouts forming part and known as Plot No. 4 of a larger estate of the Vendors situated at the junction of Gowalia Tank Road, Forgette Street, without the Fort in the Island and Registration Subdistrict of Bombay and which larger estate is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7/7066 and is assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3393/94, 3411 (1), 3412-3413-3414, Street Nos. 224—1—2—3 and 57—59 and which plot is bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the proposed 40' Road, on or towards the South by Plot No. 3 belonging to Mr. Samsudin Mahomedally Bandockwalla on or towards the West by the property of Mr. Amratlal Kalidas, and on or towards the North by Plot No. 5 of the said estate belonging to Jamnadas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Rustomji & Ginwalla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office No. 373 Hornby Road Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 80 CASES BRASS CIRCLES.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 3rd Aug. at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. H. Madden & Co. and Messrs. Beer Sain and Co:—

80 cases brass circles 6 to 15 inches about 2 tons of each size.

The above goods can be seen at Princes Dock No. I.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(31, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF 2 CASES WOOLLEN PIECEGOODS (SERGE).

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will This Day WEDNESDAY the 3rd Aug. 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms the following:—

On account and at the risk of the concerned:—

1 case 26 pieces Cream and Navy Serge. All wool satin, Roxana 42 in by 32 to 38 yds. piece.
1 case 12 pieces Cream and Navy Serge by 32 to 38 yards piece.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT VITHALWADI CROSS LANE, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. Auctioneers, will, under instructions from and by order of the Mortgagees Chenabhai Parak Khinji Shamji, Lukhmidas Hurjee, Khetsey Shivji and Hirjee Ghela, Trustees of the late Thakar Muljee Peraj and Shah Shamjee Charity and on account and at the risk of Bai Soonderbai widow of Damodar Kesondas, the Moragagor, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 25th October, 1918, sell by Public Auction on TO-DAY WEDNESDAY, 3rd August, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 85 square yard or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Vithalwadi Cross Lane, otherwise known as Telwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1457 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 1674 and Street No. 5, and bounded on or towards the East by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Vithalwadi Cross Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Manekchand Panachand, and on or towards the North by the property of Dharamsi Karamsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla Peerojshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office Medows Street, Prince Building, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

THE AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 165 TONS BURMA AND CENTRAL PROVINCES TEAK SQUARES.

By the order of Messrs. Millars' Timber and Trading Company Limited on account and risk of Haji Bachoo Waraya and Sons, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th August, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Sewree Timber Pond at the Jeitha of Messrs. Millars' Timber and Trading Company Limited, the following:—

76 teak squares measuring tons 43-7-10-9.
200 teak squares measuring tons 56—23-1-9.

The particulars of the goods may be inspected at the office of the above Company at York Building, Hornby Road, durin the office hours.

A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS DIAMONDS AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., Administrator-General of Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate of Bai Ranbai widow of Mulji Vardhman, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th August, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following ornaments:—

One bunch of pearl of 11 strings, pearl buttons, pearl bangles, diamond button, diamond and emerald Marquis ring gold necklace, bangles, chains, kada, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1921.

THE
Persian Hair Dye.
India's Very Best

(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."

TESTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

To be had from:—Army and Navy Cooprative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd., PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd., PHILIMORE and Co., Ambala Hill, THOMSON and TAYLOR, LEACH and WEBORNEY Chemists, MADON and SONS, M. T. MADON, Market NAROTAM GIRDHAR, Juma Musjid, and also from all known Chemists and Drugists.

Price, Rs. 2.

SOLE AGENTS.—
HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.,
Telephone No. 511. BOMBAY No. 4.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West, BOMBAY.
THE ONLY PLACE
IN INDIA WHERE
HYDROGELE
IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERT
CENT PER CENT
by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed, Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment
Apply:— ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST
N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be Adduced

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CHOICEST VIRGINIA LEAVES. THE MOST DELICIOUS. ALWAYS INSIST ON THESE BRANDS.

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Tele ; "Roselight" Bombay,), Bank Street.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

M. FROMROSE & Co. BOMBAY.

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HAND WOVEN & HAND SPUN

We Stock all varieties and all sizes of pure Swadeshi Khadi cloth made out of local yarn hand spun and hand woven. Can be had in large quantities, Prices 0-8-0 to Rupee a yard.

Apply for particulars to

THE MANAGER,
RASTRIYA GANDHI BHANDAR,
SAUGOR CITY.

Do you wish to be an able ARTIST IN SHORT TIME WITH LITTLE COST then join at once THE A. & S. T. COLLEGE OF FINE ARTS.

Write to-day to

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21, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

New Year Presents.

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Indian Silks, Saris, Scarves Opera-cloaks, Shoe-brocades, tissues, table-centres, purses, brassware, rare Pictures

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H. N. MISTRY Co.

Always large stock on hand of
White Carrara Marble Tiles and Slabs
Real Belgium Black Marble Tiles and Colour
English White Glazed Tiles and Flooring Tiles, etc.

Old Custom House Road,
Circle, BOMBAY.
Tel. Add. SATSANG.
Telep. No. 5741.

Is your Baby being fed correctly?

Every Mother

no matter how she is feeding her little one, should obtain this booklet. It is a perfect mine of useful information on the hundred and one points affecting baby which constantly arise from day to day.

Send this Coupon to-day

The "Allenburys" booklet will be sent free upon receipt of the attached coupon. It is from the pen of a medical man, an authority on all that touches baby's welfare, and contains clear and informative articles on :—

The Importance of proper dietary, Quantities and Hours of Feeding, Feeding after Weaning, Sickness and Convalescence in infancy, General Management and Clothing, Minor Infant Ailments, Isolation and Disinfection, The care of the Nursing Mother, etc., etc.

To ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd
Special Representative for India:
Box 2198, G.P.O., CALCUTTA.

Mrs. _____

will be pleased to receive a copy of the 'Allenburys' booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

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A GREAT RUSH

TO SEE

The Great Crash

OF

FOREIGN RUINS.

We are Offering

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BOOTS & SHOES

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ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

COME & FIT

The Most Comfortable Pair

TO YOUR FEET

Best Qualities

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HEALTH A. I.

FINE ARTS

FOR LADIES AND GENTS

AT CLEARING PRICES.

THE

SHRI KRISHNA STORES COMPANY, LIMITED.

KRISHNA BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

YALE

Door Pulls, Door closers, Night latches, Padlocks, Window and Door stoppers, Window hooks, bolts, knobs, turns, Cupboard-Drawer and desk locks, push buttons, coat and hat hooks etc., etc.,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Inspect our "YALE" Show Room.

It will be to your advantage.

CLUBWALLA & Co.,

10, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 1.

Storm from Bay has given heavy rain in lower Sind and passed into Baluchistan but has nearly disappeared. Monsoon has given widespread rain in north-west and Central India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, east United Provinces, east and north Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, east Gujarat, Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan, south-east Madras and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, West United Provinces, northwest Frontier Provinces, east Baluchistan, Coorg, and north Madras coast. A few falls occurred in Kashmir, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

Chief amounts:—Victoria Point one inch, Kyaukpyu, Akyab two, Bhamo five, Dibrugarh, Shillong one and half, Tezpur, Cherrapunji, Mussooree two, Chakrata one, Lahore a half, Dharampur four, Murree one and half, Dalhousie, and Cherat three quarters, Peshwa one, Hyderabad Sind Karachi five, Bikaner four, Jaipur one and half, Mount Abu three, Amraoti, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Pachmarhi, and Raipur one and a half, Seoni four, Chanda, Mangalore, and Trivandrum two, Calicut five, Cochin, Cuddalore, Kodaikanal one and half, Ootacamund one. Mercara two.

Forecast:—Extension in Bihar, Hyderabad and Madras Deccan.

RAINFALL AT KARACHI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, August 1.

There has been heavy rain in Karachi to-day, registering 4·96 inches. No procession of the Khaddar wearers could be also held owing to the rain. The Maidan Day Sports also were deferred owing to the fact that the ground has been under water.

Four breaches have been reported on the railway line, one at Malir where the river has come down in full volume, and the three others near Baurabad and Jhimpir. Through traffic, is feared, will be held up for several days and transhipment will be impossible for several days.

A message from Karachi says that six inches of rainfall has been registered at Malir, fourteen miles from Karachi. The river has flooded all land within a mile, with disastrous results. Over two hundred animals have been swept away with many dwellings and crops destroyed. It is believed that much of the inundated land can be never reclaimed again because of the river sand. Elderly zamindars declare this disaster as the worst in their memory.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 2nd August 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Multan reports 1.23in of rain and Hissar a light fall of 0.10in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual except at Ambala; night temperature is below normal at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0.41in of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Rajputana; Jaipur, Ajmer, Kotah and Mount Abu reporting 0.46in., 0.11in, 0.12in and 0.50in, respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Bikaner and in Sind humidity is in excess. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal or lower than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar-Para and Ahmedabad report 0.32in and 0.12in of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the northern and eastern districts of the reporting area; Jubbulpore reports 1.20in, Saugor 0.56in, Hoshangabad 1.04in and Raipur 1.40in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity and night temperature are nearly normal; day temperature is lower than usual at Hoshangabad and Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Rain has fallen nearly generally; Ratnagiri reports 1.28in, Mormugao 0.46in, and Karwar 0.41in. Skies are heavily clouded and humidity and temperature remain nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.44in of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Hyderabad and Bijapur humidity is in slight excess. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The storm from the Bay has passed away. The strength of the monsoon has diminished over the northern half of the reporting area. There has been nearly general rain in Malabar, the Konkan, Rajputana, the northern and eastern districts of the reporting area in the Central Provinces and on the north Coromandel coast and local rain in the Punjab, east Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan with a few falls in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the United Provinces. Principal amounts are Mangalore 5.98in, Jubbulpore 1.20in, Saipur 1.40in, Multan 1.23in, Madras 1.61in and Masulipatam 1.26in. The sea is rough at Trivandrum and Karachi and slight or moderate at other stations on the west coast.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general in Malabar and the Konkan and in the east of the reporting area in the Central Provinces and the United Provinces and local in the northeast of the Peninsula and the south Deccan with a few falls in the north Deccan, the west Central Provinces, the west United Provinces, Rajputana, the Punjab and south Madras.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 1st August 1921.

The storm from the Bay has given heavy rain in lower Sind and passed into Baluchistan but has nearly disappeared. The monsoon has given widespread rain in northwest and central India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, the east United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, east Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and southeast Madras and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, the west United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, east Baluchistan, Coorg and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Kashmir, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Victoria Point one inch; Kyaukpyu, Akyab two; Bhamo five; Dibrugarh Shillong one and a half; Tezpur, Cherrapunji, Mussooree two; Chakrata one; Dharampore four; Murree one and a half; Dalhousie, Cherat three quarters; Peshawar one; Hyderabad (Sind) five; Pachmarhi one and a half; Seoni four; Cuddalore Kodaikanal one and a half; Ootacamund one and Mercara two.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 2-8-21.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to Aug. 2nd 1919.		1920.	
	In. Cs.	In. Cs.	In. Cs.	In. Cs.	In. Cs.	In. Cs.
Colaba (Observatory	0 02	62 50	48 24		31 99	
Fort (St. Ga. Hpl.)	0 03	64 86	52 76		34 89	
Esplanade (Gob. Tel. Hospital	0 05	59 12	50 63		34 51	
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)	0 22	63 38	55 83		36 42	
Camp & Co. (C. Hill	—	..	—			

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st August, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.			29.724
Temperature of Air	degrees		81.2
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	„		77.7
Dew Point	„		76.4
Relative humidity of Air ..	„		0.856
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)			10 0
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	„		84 6
Minimum do do	„		77 2
General direction of Wind from Midnight to Midnight	WSW, W,		
Movement of Wind do.	miles		185
Fall of Rain	inches		0.04
Total fall during month	„		0.04
do. year	„		62.50
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st			0.00

TIDES AT BOMBAY

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Monday	8th Aug.	m2 16	28 4
		23.2a	28 8

LOW WATER.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m	ft. in.
Monday	8th Aug.	m8 14	16 7
		5 0a	15 11

At a public meeting at Karachi under the chairmanship, Mr. G. Chegla, it was decided to found a public memorial to the memory of the late Mrs. Ricu, wife of the Commissioner in Sind.

TEL WARSHIP

MOTOR OWNERS

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D. Shantilal Kantilal & Co

Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY.

PENS ! ! **RAZORS ! !**

	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
Blackbird ..	2 12	Kropp Razor ..	5 0
„ Nib ..	1 12	Liliput „ ..	2 12
Swan Pen ..	4 10	Crown and Sword.	3 12
Waterman ..	6 10	Rodgers Razor ..	2 8
Swan Safety ..	6 12	Wilkinson	4 8
Hardware	2 6	Rodgers Knife ..	2 8

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Victory Rapid Binder Files	Rs. 3-8-0	Dozen
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Browney Blue or Red Pencil	2-4-0	Dozen
Transparent Adhesive Tafes (Ready gummed)	2-0-0	Dozen
Window covers, Large Window	14-0-0	per 1000
Regent Lever Files. Index as Foiscap	3-0-0	each
Envelop openers	1-4-0	„
Bank of England Sealing wax	4-0-0	Box.
Desk Hand Blotters	1-4-0	Each
Venus Drawing Pencils	3-0-0	Dozen
Rubber Stamps (If contract)	0-12-0	Line
Die embossing (If contract)	3-0-0	per 1000
Manila or opaque covers	6-0-0	per 1000

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COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool 29th July 1921

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	.. ..	3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	..
" " Sales of East Indian	..	300
" " Imports	..	..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Egyptian F. G. F. Spot dull	..	..	8 33
Sakels	—	—	15 50
New York, 11 a.m.	Oct.	..	12 04
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Jan.	..	12 56
	Mar	..	12 82
	Oct.	..	11 50
New Orleans 10 a.m. — —			
	Jan.	..	11 96

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 29th July, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
July	8 08
Aug.	8 04
Sept.	..
Oct.	8 27
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	8 44
Feb.	..
Mar.	8 54
April	..
May	..
June	..

COTTON.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 29th July, 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	.. .. ..	5.00
" " Fully Good	.. ..	5.50
" " Fine	.. .. ..	5.75
" " 1 Oomra, Good	.. ..	5.85
" " " Fully Good	.. ..	6.35
" " " Fine	.. ..	6.60
M.G. Broach, Good	.. .. ..	7.30
" " Fully Good	.. ..	7.55
" " Fine	.. .. ..	7.80
" Scinde, Good ..	.. ..	4.88
" " " Fully Good	.. ..	5.38
" " Fine	.. .. ..	5.62

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 29th July, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices.
August	8 16
September	8 28
October	8 39
November	8 42
December	8 48
January	8 52
February	8 57
March	8 63
April	8 66
May	8 69
June	8 71
July	8 73

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 20th July, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices.
Aug.	14/75
Sept.	14/75
Oct.	14/75
Nov.	14/75
Dec.	14/75
Jan.	14/75

Manchester Market - Cloth:- Slow. Featureless Cuying Cartinnes Yarns:—Dull.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 29th July, 1921

Week's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..107 000
" Exports to Great Britain	.. 35 000
" " to France and Continent	.. 8+ 000
" " to Japan	.. 38.000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	..1348.000
" " at Interior Ports	..1696.000

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York 29th July 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	14 000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	80
" to Continent	..	23.000
Futures at New York	Oct. ..	12
Futures at New York	Jan. ..	12
	Mar. ..	12
Spot Cotton at New York	..	12
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	11

Tone:—of Spot Cotton:—

Futures at New Orleans —	Oct ..	11
	January	11
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality	..	6
Demand Bills	..	3.55
Silver Commercial Bars U S mined	..	99 1/4
Do Foreign	..	61 1

New York, 30th July, 1921

Demand Bills	356

EXCHANGE.

London, 30th July, 1921.

On London in Paris	46 98
In Germany	283 00
in Italy	84 60

Tone of Silver-India buying—Closed Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 43
Christiana	27 88
Amsterdam	11 59
Switzerland	21 73
Belgium	
Petrograd	—
Athens	—

MONEY MARKET.

London, 29th July, 1921.

Bank rate 3½	50 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	38 7 8
" 2 months hence	38

Closing Tone of Silver:—
China banks sold -Indian Bazars bought and sold Quiet.

Bar Gold (per oz)	
Highest day to day loans ..	3 1/4
" 7 day Market loans	3 7/8

Amount Paid in-to the Bank of England £5 1/2 p/c. since 2st inst.

Market closed until Tuesday.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 29th July, 1921.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Sept. sellers	—22/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Sept. Sellers	—23/
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Sept. Sellers	—23/3

Tone—Holders firms.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, 29th July, 1921.

	Bales
Total Actual Export	4,000
" Forwarded	44.000
" Imports	43,000
" Stock	11,80,000
Actual Weekly Sales	28.000
Water Twist	176
Printers cloths	40

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPOR.

London, Saturday, 30th July, 1921

Total in Sight	11,146.000
Egyptian Visible Supply	378,000
East Indian	126 000
American	4 095.000
Other	332,000
Total Sales	28 000
East Indian Sales	3000
Total Speculation	..
" Export	..
East Indian Export	..
" " Stock	59,000
" " Forwarded	800
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	1,500
" " Speculation	..
American Afloat	90,000
East Indian Afloat	4,000
Total Afloat	130,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Aug. 2.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fine M. G. Oomra September at Rs. 33½ in accordance with 75 points higher reported in New York futures, and steadily declined till Rs. 332½ the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 333. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 332½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 331¼ and closed at Rs. 331¼.

Our market for ready cottou was closed yesterday.

In consequence of Government Bureau Report being 64.7 per cent. against 74.1 per cent. last year, New York closed yesterday 75 higher in futures. This report indicates a crop of about 80 lakhs of bales, and if weather conditions do not improve considerably in the next two months we are not likely to see lower prices in cotton for the next season.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 2nd August 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 13/32
Bank Demand	1-3 7/16
Doc. Acceptance 8 days ..	1-3 7/8
Yes. Demand	290
American Dollars	441
Hongkong Dollars	220
Shanghai	302
Japan	211
Singapore	181

Market:—Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

2nd August, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	82	8	0
Do.	1	82	8	0
Do.	1 1/4	82	8	0
Do.	1 1/2	82	8	0
Do.	1 3/4	86	0	0
Do.	2	86	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1921.

	per Maund, Rs.	a.	a.	P
Copper		84	0	0
Do.	1	87	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	92	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	92	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	92	0	0
Do.	2	93	0	0
Japanese Copper Barrs.				
Panch teka joint		24	8	0
Copper English Barrs.		58	0	0
Brass-Barrs.		39	0	0
Lead		51	0	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 1st August, 1921.

Cotton	4,072	Bales.
Wheat	4,109	Cwts
Linseed	6,180	"
Rapeseed	5539	"
Gingellyseed	152	"
Popyseed	2454	"
Groundnuts	2788	"
Castorseed	1025	"
Rice	43938	"
Myrabollams	185	"
Kottonseed	6450	"
Cowrasced	Nil	"
Mowrah	2686	"
Gram	2	"
Jawarree	593	"
Mustard	Nil	"
Bajree	710	"
Cocoanuts	9765	Tons

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat ans Seeds Daily Quotations Bazar Rates.

6 30 p.m. 2nd Augus, 1921 Bazzar Terms.

Ready	Rs.	a	p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	72	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30 ..	72	0	0
Whar, Karachi Bangla	74	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	8	0
peseed, Cawnpore	12	8	0
aapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore ..	13	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	14	12	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	85	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	80	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	75	0	0
Teelseed, Black	65	0	0
Poppuyseed, White	16	8	0
Groundnuts	82	0	0
Mowrseed	9	0	0
Barley	47	0	0
Castorseed	59	0	0
Vras Cotton Seeds	47	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p
Wheat April May	..		
Wheat June-July	..		
Wheat Sept.	10	10	0
Wheat Oct.- Nov.	..		
Linseed May	..		
Linseed Sept.	18	8	9
Lineseed Dec.	..		
Rapeseed April-May	..		
Rapeseed June-July	..		
Teelseed Gajar 8515 Dec. Jan. ..	..		
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan. ..	..		
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan. ..	..		
Wheat June-July	..		
Wheat Sug. Sept.	..		
Wheat Oct. Nov.	..		
Linseed Sept.	..		
Linseed SDec.	..		

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Aug. 2.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 32-13-6.
Bars Gold forward, 32-15-0.
Bars Silver ready, 103-4-0.
Bars Silver 1st Settlement, 103-4-0.
Bars Silver 2nd Settlement, 102-12-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 7/16.
On London—Bank's selling D D, 1/3 15/32.
On London—Bank's Buying 3 M/st D A, 1/3 13/16.
On London—Bank's Buying T T, 1/3¼.
On London—Bank's Buying D D, 1/3 17/32.
Tone of Exchange—steady.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Fcs 295.
Bank's Buying 3 M/st D A, Fcs. 320.
Bank's Buying D D, Fcs. 310.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 212.
Bank's Buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 205.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, 220.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, 181.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, 441.
American cross rate, Dollars 3.56¼.
No cross rate, holiday in London.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, 60-8-0.
5 per cent War Loan, 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 1920-23, 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 1931-1936, 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds 1922, 100-8.
5½ per cent War Bonds 1928, 100-4.
4 per cent Port Trust Bonds 1974, 65.
6 per cent Port Trust Bonds 1930, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Development Loan 1935, 104.

SHARES.

The market ruled quiet due to speculative sales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p.m.)

Bombay, 2nd Augst, 1921.

Fully Good Broach July-August ..	330
" " Bengal September ..	280
Fine Oomra September ..	331 1/2
Fully Good Broach July-August ..	346
" " Bengal July ..	285
" " September ..	293
Fine Oomra July	336
" " September ..	346
Fine Oomra's .. July ..	336

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1921.

F. G. Broach July-August ..	334
Fully Good Bengal September ..	282
" " September ..	332

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 2nb August 1921

Description	Super-Fine	Fine	Good	Good
M.G. Bengal and Sind Punjab ..	305	290	273	..
M.G. Oomra's No. 4	345	316	315	.. ..
M.G. Central P. No. 1	375	365	345	.. ..
L.G. Central P. No. 3	360	350	330	.. ..
M.G. Broach ..	..	348	348	323 ..
Southern 7 ..	..	..	357	347 337

MILL-STORES.

August 2.

The market kept steady. Cotton Healds have kept in demand without reduction in values. An upward tendency was cabled from London and Manchester in the C. I F quotations of Healds. Several indents are booked at prices varying from 44 to 48 d. Reeds are rather small in demand.

Lambeth and Kenion ropes are steady with out any improvement in rates. Other sundries are almost quiet.

Quotations:—Healds Rs. 3/8/0; Reeds 0/5/0; Roller Cloth K Rs. 11/12; Sizing flannel Rs. 6/7; Pickers No. 4 Rs. 75/110; Picking Bands Rs. 3/0/0; Cylinder and Dotter Fillets Rs 1/6/0, Conical Puri 5" Rs 9; Slubbings (Jap) Rs 45.

CHEMICALS.

The tone of the market is steady The rates have been almost the same. Starches have good demand, especially Sago and Farina.

The quotations are as follows:—Sodium Sulphide Rs. 30; Zinc chloride Rs 35; Caustic soda Rs. 35; Bleaching powder Rs. 30; Sago Rs. 13/8; Farina K Rs 26; Maize Starch (Pearl) Rs. 27; Litharge Rs. 37; Aniline Salt Rs. 1; Antimony Salt Rs. 2.

COLOUR-MARKET,

August 2.

No further fluctuations are to be reported since we reported last time. Alizarine 20 per cent had some business. Congo-Red remains steady. Benzo-Purpurine and Delta Purpurine had little demand. Fast Red Madrasi was in demand at Rs. 12/13 per lb. Sulphers had no healthy demand. The tone is steady.

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The Popular Cycle & Motor Co. . . Agra
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The Royal Pioneer Cycle Co. . . Meerut
Central India Machine Co. . Jubbulpore
Roshanlal Nounitrai . . . Quetta
North India Motor & Cycle Agency. Bareilly
The Provincial Cycle & Motor Co. . Meerut
Meena Lall & Sons . . . Cawnpore
Md. Ekram Khan . . . . Benares

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HOW CARPENTIER LOST THE FIGHT

VICTORY IN FOUR ROUNDS.

Jack Dempsey has retained his title of heavy-weight boxing champion of the world.

In the presence of over 90,000 people, at Jersey City (U.S.A.) on July 2, he knocked out Georges Carpentier in the fourth round of their boxing contest.

Before going down for the final count the Frenchman received terrific punishment, and it was all over in exactly ten minutes fifteen seconds.

Carpentier, who tells his story of the fight, says he succumbed to a bigger and stronger man.

It was the "biggest money" fight in the history of boxing. Dempsey received £81,000, win or lose, Carpentier £54,000, and the promoter of the fight expects to get £150,000.

CARPENTIER: "LIFE'S SADDEST MOMENT."

"I WAS UP AGAINST AN IMPOSSIBLE TASK."

BY GEORGES CARPENTIER.

(Special to the "Sunday Pictorial.")

JERSEY CITY, Saturday.

This is the saddest moment of the whole of my life

I have been beaten. I regret to have to say it. But I have only been beaten by a bigger and stronger man.

I was not long in realising the difficulty of my ordeal. I knew that in the first round. Yes: in the very first round.

It was then borne in upon me that I was up against an impossible task.

I had the greatest task of my boxing career.

HOW THE FIGHT WENT.

Let me tell you how the fight went.

Dempsey covered up well to begin with. He was evidently taking no risks.

At first I could not find an opening of any sort.

That was the situation when we first came together. Indeed, during the first round I was really lucky to get through.

Dempsey caught me on the nose—and it was a hard punch.

During the interval I told myself that if I was to win the fight I must win quickly.

A long drawn-out ordeal might lead me to defeat.

In the second round, therefore, I endeavoured to carry this into practice. I landed two or three times on Dempsey's head—but the champion has undoubtedly the toughest headpiece in the wide, wide world.

How did Dempsey win? In particular because of his powerful right and his great strength. Dempsey was superior in clinches.

The referee ought to have separated us sooner than he did. I think I can safely say that.

CHANCE MISSED IN 2ND ROUND.

I am sorry that I have disappointed my very many friends the world over. I know my English supporters will be deeply disappointed.

Still, I must frankly admit defeat.

I missed my chance in the second round—but what is the use of repining?

The last hour before the fight was the longest I have ever known.

As I lay in the dressing-room before the fight I could hear the roar of a hundred thousand voices in the arena.

I would have jumped up and rushed into the arena. But, of course, that was impatience to get to work.

But the hour and the minute came and Descamps at length arrived.

"Mon cher," he said dramatically, "the time is at hand. We go to our fate."

And so I went forward.

My feeling when I jumped into the ring was that of electrical intensity.

I was not nervous. Not a bit. I was calm and collected.

FOUGHT TILL STRENGTH FAILED.

My reception was magnificent. I could make no complaint on that score.

Indeed, the reception gave me heart.

I failed. I failed.

But although I failed I fought until I had not an ounce of strength left in my whole body.

As you know, I had set my heart on winning the world's title.

The prize has been denied me.

I can write no more at present.

DEMPSEY UNMARKED

CHAMPION SHOWS FEW TRACES OF BATTLE AFTER IT IS OVER.

Dempsey showed no marks on face or body as he entered his dressing-room after the fight.

"Carpentier is a good game fellow," he remarked, "but I think I've got it over him.

"I won just as I thought I would.

"It was a good fight, and I hope the public was satisfied."

He confined his blows mainly to Carpentier's body, which he battered in fighting.

In the first round a smashing right sent the Frenchman through the ropes, but he bounded back.

At the end the challenger was badly damaged, his face being swollen and bleeding.

Of Dempsey Carpentier said:—"I hit him hard but could not drop him. I don't know how he got through my guard in the fourth round."

CARPENTIER CARRIED TO CORNER BY DEMPSEY,

CROWD OF 90,000 STAGGERED BY QUICK RESULT.

It was a typical Carpentier fight, but Dempsey was able to stand up against his onslaughts. Here is the story of the four rounds.

The Frenchman started in well and with a hard left reached Dempsey's jaw, while in a clinch.

In another clinch he landed a left and right to the head, and followed with a right upper cut to the chin. Keeping up the attack, he jabbed Dempsey's face with the left, but in return caught a heavy right-hander to the head.

When the second round started both were cautious, manoeuvring for positions and openings. Carpentier caught Dempsey with the right, but was rather high. In a clinch the American shook his man with a left upper cut.

Still, Carpentier was not to be denied, and again he shook Dempsey with a right to the law. It transpired afterwards that he broke his thumb with this blow.

Dempsey woke up after this, and repeatedly broke through Carpentier's guard. He used his left with effect to the head and body, and although Carpentier twice landed with strong lefts, Dempsey hit him time after time with left leads, and, driving him round the ring, eventually split his cheek with a short right jab.

HOW THE END CAME.

It was the beginning of the end, for Carpentier was wild in the beginning of the third round. He was bleeding from eyes and mouth.

When Carpentier did land Dempsey laughed, and at the close of the round the gong saved the Frenchman, who was on the boards.

When the fourth round started, Kearns, Dempsey's manager, shouted: "Go after him now, boy; you've got him."

Carpentier was weary, and Dempsey, playing for the body, landed a number of heavy smashes and Carpentier went weak. A right to the jaw sent the Frenchman down for a count of nine.

He was very groggy when he rose, and another right to the jaw sent him down again and he was counted out. Carpentier tried hard to rise, but fell back again.

It had been a terrific battle, but Dempsey was always too strong for his French opponent.

CHIVALROUS CHAMPION.

In the second round Carpentier looked like winning, but when he saw his terrific punches to the jaw and body were not knock-out, he appeared to lose heart.

After the knock-out Kearns jumped into the ring to embrace Dempsey, but the champion pushed him aside, and lifted Carpentier in his arms until Descamps climbed to his assistance. Carpentier was then senseless, and it was fully three minutes before he came round and ten before he was able to stand erect.

Then Dempsey crossed the ring, and said: "Carpentier, you're a fine boy. You have given me a tough fight, and I am going home as soon as I can."

Subsequently Descamps announced that Carpentier broke his right thumb in the second round in dealing the blow which staggered Dempsey.

IMPORTS

Aug. 2.

S S City of New Castle from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co:—920 bales raw American cotton, 289 cases 224 cases cottons, 246 bales 19 cases cotton yarn, 4 cases valves, 71 cases aluminium circle, 10 cases aluminium sheets, 16 cases bacon, 5 cases leather belting, 23 cases woollens piecegoods, 1 case roller skins, 141 cases bobbins, 64 boxes D, broken tiles, 100 cases bottles, 90 bales paper, 2 bales rugs, 200 [illegible] yellow metal sheets, 8 bales printing [illegible] axes tin plates, 80 cases ale, 91 d[illegible] powder, 36 bales corks, 1000 [illegible] 100 cases beer, 50 cases bo[illegible]oda, 95 cases 2 kegs [illegible] cases toilet soap, 100 [illegible] casks dry colour, 60 [illegible]

MALEGAON RIOT CASE.

2 ACCUSED TURNED APPROVERS.

PROSECUTION ADDRESS.

(By our Special Correspondents.)

NASIK, Aug. 1.

In the Malegaon Riot Case Mr. Rangnekar, a Counsel for Prosecution, tendered the accused Dinmahomed and Ismal Lalmahomed as approvers. On their undertaking to make a true and full statement of the occurrence of the 20th April last at Malegaon, were given pardon. The trial of the rest of the accused proceeded, Mr. Azad and Mr. Karandikar raised a point regarding, 29 accused who, they said, were not exclusively triable by the Sessions Court as laid down in section 149. The Judge remarked the point could be considered later. The defence objection was noted. Charges were then read out to the accused by the Court clerk and the accused individually pleaded not guilty to all the charges under sections 302, 333, 336, 436, 232, 324 and 109 and 114 I. P. C. The question of choosing assessors was another preliminary to be gone through. At first the Court seemed to think that one assessor would suffice, but on the defence counsel pointing out that two were necessary, two assessors Messrs. Tembe and Kelkar were chosen by lot. At the suggestion of the defence counsel the Court decided to visit the scene of occurrence and Friday was fixed for the purpose.

OLD MAN ENLARGED ON BAIL.

Mr. Azad then applied for bail on behalf of the accused Maddu Bechu, whom he described as a man far advanced in age and very feeble and defective in sight. The accused was shown to Court. He came forward, a bent figure leaning on his staff and assisted by another accused. Counsel for the prosecution, though he very much sympathised with the defence counsel, opposed his application. He said that he was the man who instigated the mob and seemed to be very vigorous. Counsel added he had been told the accused had a child 18 months old and there was *prima facie* case against him according to prosecution. Court enquired from the defence if that was only the man for whom bail was asked, and on the answer being in the affirmative, allowed the accused to be enlarged on bail.

ADDRESS TO ASSESSORS.

Mr. Rangnekar then addressed the assessors on the case for prosecution. At the outset counsel said that they must lay aside any impressions they had got from what they had read in papers or heard about the Malegaon riot. He would have to refer in his statement to certain events with the political aspect of which they were not concerned, and he himself was not going to refer to that aspect. He then explained in lucid manner the nature of charges against the accused and the effect of such charges. Counsel then recited some important events that occurred at Malegaon in 1920 and 1921. Defence counsel objected to any such reference, but it was disallowed on prosecution counsel explaining that he was going to mention certain incidents which led up to the riot. Counsel then described the people of Malegaon and the castes of various accused. A few of these, according to their own statement, were not residents of Malegaon, though prosecution had evidence to prove that they were at Malegaon on the date of occurrence. Continuing, counsel said that disturbances had lasted on the 25th April only for a short time, but consequences were serious. The unlawful assembly behaved as if Government had come to an end and ruled the city of Malegaon. Outward results of these disturbances were two murders of a sub-inspector and a constable and more or less serious injuries to eleven constables and damage or destruction of private, municipal and Government property. Every Government official had to flee for life or take to hiding. To understand what happened he asked them to note that the crowd had a common object, namely, overawing of the public officials.

HOW GROUND WAS PREPARED.

Dealing next with how the ground was prepared, which culminated in disturbances, he mentioned first the formation of the Khilafat Committee at Malegaon in March 1920; secondly the acceptance of Non-Cooperation principle in or about July 1920; thirdly, volunteers were formed to carry out the objects of the first two matters, that was about November 1920. The next event, continued counsel, was the public meeting held on the 5th February 1921 at which the question of inducing schools to give up Government grants was considered and in order to finance such schools, it was decided to start a *paisa* fund, known as Imdadul Islam fund. In the speeches made at the meeting the police were compared to bugs and dogs. At another meeting held subsequently the Government were called baimans and the police haramkhores.

KHILAFAT FUND.

A fund was started on the 7th February under the auspices of the Khilafat Committee. Counsel described the fund and how it was raised. For some time merchants willingly contributed. Some objected to the fund and did not contribute. They were objects of displeasure. The volunteers practised coercion and intimidation. Two of the objectors were socially and commercially boycotted. Counsel mentioned how one day, at this time, two asses carrying on their backs some queer boards were paraded, which he said were representing the two objectors. Counsel also mentioned that some complaints were sent to the authorities, and action taken by the authorities, including District Magistrate's proclamation of the 30th March, prohibiting carrying of swords and sticks by volunteers.

AFTER LUNCH.

After the lunch interval, Mr. Rangnekar continued his address to the assessors, reciting briefly the events from the 1st to the 25th April and then again till the arrival of military on the 27th and the termination of mob rule and restoration of normal conditions.

At the close of counsel's address Court informed the defence counsel that his client Maddu would be released on personal cognizance of two sureties for Rs. 1,500 or in the alternative to deposit of the amount.

The first witness, Narayan Ganpat, was then called and examined. His was formal evidence and he deposed to having prepared maps of Malegaon in connection with the disturbances of the 25th and 28th April.

The case is proceeding.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Aug. 2.

S S Umvolosi, Miller, Durban.
S S Chakrata, Logan, Java.
S S Merkara, Manley, London.
S S Barjora, Grace, Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Madawaska, Logi, Durban.
S S City of Baroda, Haddy, Karachi.
S S Steel Trader, Fitzsimons, Calcutta.
S S Orissa, Corverton, Calcutta.
S S Gurna, Cooper, Batavia.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Waroonga for Calcutta.
Steamer Foyle for Calcutta.

S S Umvolosi:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Umvolosi, 1854 tons, Captain W T Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a cargo of coal.

S S Chakrata:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakrata, 3601 tons, Captain A P Logan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Merkara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Merkara, 5205 tons, Captain H Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barjora, 1908 tons, Captain F A Grace, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Madawaska: The steamer Madawaska, 2662 tons, Captain C D Logie, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Durban, with ballast.

S S City of Baroda:—The City Line steamer City of Baroda, 4499 tons, Captain Haddy, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Steel Trader:—The B I S N Co's steamer Steel Trader, 3450 tons, Captain F. Fitzsimons, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Gurna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gurna, 3227 tons, Captain R D Cooper, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Batavia, with ballast.

S S Orissa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Orissa, 3525 tons, Captain J F Coverton, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 2.

S S Calidonia for London:—1 bale cotton, Patel Bros; 140 cwts kissmiss, W Vishnoo; 37 cwts fish maws, H A Mahmed.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—23 bales wool raw, Narsoonal Gopaldas; 30 bales wool raw, Gajanan Bhagwandas; 20 bales wool raw, H S J Mahmed; 50 bales cotton, 150 bales cotton waste, B Meyer and Co; 1200 cwts seeds hydraulic pressed oil cakes, Bird and Co; 500 cwts linseed oil cakes, Birla Bros Ltd.

S S Massilia for Glasgow:—1 bale woollen carpets, King King and Co.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—2000 cwts castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Ischia for Genoa:—4002 cwts gingelly seed, Societa Granaria Italiana; 920 cwts baxite, P R Patell and Co.

S S Ischia for Barcelona:—3 cases dried cow guts, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Elysia for Hamburg:—25 bales cotton, 70 bales cotton fly, H M H A Raheman; 100 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram & Co; 4004 cwts myrabollams, D Kricojee and Co; 500 cwts hajmaseed, D B Khan and Co; 87 cases mica, Indo-Lusitania Resomes Development Co; 1710 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 20000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Gorio Ltd.

S S Calcutta Maru for Kobe:—150 bales cotton Suzaki and Co; 500 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales cotton, Nission Cotton Trading and Co; 300 bales cotton, Kilachand Devachand and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gobhi Karanjia Ltd.

S S Calcutta Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

S S Calcutta Maru for Hongkong:—18 bales cotton, Warden and Co; 500 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.

S S Dilwara for Hongkong:—1 case carpets, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Kesado Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Nissin Cotton Trading and Co; 1000 bales cotton, Killachand Devachand and Co.

S S Kesado Maru for Osaka: 200 bales cotton, Yusa Cotton Trading and Co.

S S Alipora for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

S S Alipora for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha.

CALCUTTA SHARE MAREKT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.

The market for jute mill shares ruled lifeless and coal shares were steady with a demand for higher priced securities and a fair turnover was reported. Miscellaneous section was quiet but steady and good business was reported in sugar shares. Dunbar Cotton ruled easier. Following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Aurrung 11-12, Baraboni 18, Bansjora 26, Bhulanpararee 66-8, Bokaro and Ramgurn 33, Central Nodhia 8-4, Ghusick 37-8, Gopalichuck 13, Huntodin 12-8, Industry 19-4, Industry Central 22-4, Jainty West 18, Karanpura Development 73, Kesoonda 34-4, New Beerbhoom 38-12, North Laikdih 12-2, Parmohna 11-4, Phularitand 8-8, Samla Kendra 20, Sendra 32-4, Seetarampur 23, Singaran B 13, Sowardin 13-10, Union 16-8, West Albion 7-12.

Jute:—Allexandra 248-8, Alliance 365, Auckland 188, Belvedere 293 x.d., Budge Budge 320, Clive 26-4, Empire 48-8, Howrah 34, Kamarhatty 615, Kankinara 385, Kelvin 736, Lansdowne 210, Reliance 33 s.l., and 32.

Miscellaneous:—Automatic Tools 5-12, Bengal Paper 75, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 5, Bararee Coke 15-12, British India Tobacco 3-6, British India Corporation 11-8, Champaran Sugar 42-12, Calcutta Industrial Bank 7 discount, Cawnpore Sugar 43-8, Commercial Properties 3-1 discount, Central Provinces Cement 7-4, Dunbar Cotton 540, Gourepore (deb) 75-8, Gauhati Shillong Motor Transport 101, Hatirmool Oil 9-14, Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1284, Indian Iron and Steel 65, Indo Burmah Tin 6-10, Indian Standard Wagon 71, Kesoram Cotton 18-1, Marshall Sons 8-4, New Savan Sugar 11-4, Premier Oil 10, Pioneer Sugar 9-8, Russa Engineering 93 s.l., Somastipore Sugar 12, Tata Industrial Bank 0-7 prem.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. quoted at Rs. 60-4 and small lots at 60-8. War Bonds short loans at 100-6, 1925 at 100-2 and 1928 at 100-4.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and seven sixteenth pence, and demand bills one shilling fifteen sixteenth pence.

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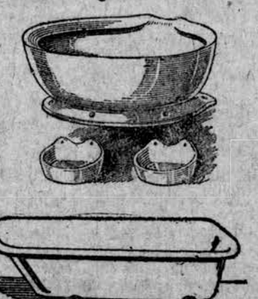

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UPPER SILESIA.

BETTER ANGLO-FRENCH SITUATION

JOINT INSTRUCTION TO GENERAL LEONARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.

Reuter learns that the Anglo-French situation is very much better. Various misunderstandings have been dispersed and the Supreme Council will probably meet on August 4th after all.

Lord Hardinge saw M. Briand after the French Cabinet Council and the position is now regarded in Paris, as having been cleared up most satisfactorily.

A Paris Telegram says as the result of an understanding between the British and French Governments' instructions have been sent to General Lerond that pending meeting of the Supreme Council, close co-operation between the Allied Troops in Upper Silesia must be observed with a view to preventing any attempt at insurrection whether by the Poles or the Germans.

BRITISH AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE.

ALLIED DEMAND FOR PASSAGE OF TROOPS THROUGH GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 2.

Paris. Lord Hardinge has informed M. Briand that the British Government readily agrees with M. Briand's proposal that the British Ambassador in Berlin should join the French and the Italian Ambassadors in a joint demarch with a view to informing the German Government that it must in every way facilitate the passage of the Allied Troops through Germany, which the situation in Upper Silesia may necessitate at any moment.

Lord Curzon has proposed August 8th for the date of the Meeting of the Supreme Council as the Italian Premier is unable to arrive in France before then. Mr. Lloyd George will attend the Council, if the French Government so desires. The tone of the British reply is most cordial.

SUPREME COUNCIL.

TO MEET IN PARIS ON AUG. 8

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 11 p.m., Aug. 2.

Reuter learns that M. Briand, today, agreed to the British proposal that the Supreme Council should meet in Paris on August 8th. Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon, with the Foreign Office and Cabinet Officials, will leave London on the 7th. Although the French papers talk of protracted sittings, it is believed in London that the meeting will only last for a few days owing to the very urgent business which is awaiting British Ministers in London. The Italian Premier and the Foreign Minister will attend meeting.

Latest telegrams show that absolute calm prevails in Upper Silesia. D'Abernon has been instructed to cooperate with his French and Italian Colleagues in notifying the German Government to be ready to facilitate passage of the Allied forces to Silesia.

"SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENT WITH FRANCE"

MR. L. GEORGE'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 11 p.m., Aug. 2.

In the House of Commons, at question-time, Mr. Lloyd George was cheered when he announced that a satisfactory arrangement had been reached with France for the meeting of the Supreme Council to adjudicate the results of the Upper Silesian plebiscite area. The first business to be decided was whether, pending the announcement of adjudication, the despatch of reinforcements to the Plebiscite area was necessary. The British, French, and Italian Ambassadors, in the meantime, have notified the Berkin Government to be ready to facilitate the transit of Allied troops.

Replying to supplementary questions, Mr. Lloyd George believed that reports of the Commissions of Experts, which in Paris last week, to examine the lines of settlement, would be ready by August 8th.

Col. Wedgwood interjected with: "Will Germans get a straight deal?" to which Mr. Lloyd George replied that it was the business of the British Government to see that Poles and Germans alike got a straight deal. He believed that Leipzig trials would also be one of the subjects for discussion.

AIR COMMUNICATIONS.

DISCUSSION IN EMPIRE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 3.

The "Daily Mail" says that the Empire Conference to-day will deal with the report of the Sub-Committee on Air Communications. It is expected that the experimental scheme will be adopted, beginning with the development of airship routes to India of which Cairo will be the first stage. If experiments are success, developments in the direction of Australia and South Africa will follow.

GREEK SUCCESSES

BLACK SEA COMMUNICATIONS BEING CUT OFF.

TURKISH MINISTERIAL CRISIS IMMINENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 11 a.m., Aug. 2.

Constantinople.—It is reported that the Greek troops from Media are cuttin off the Kemalist Communications across the Black Sea. The Turkish Press generally is minimising the Greek successes and is advocating Greek boycott. Nevertheless the majority of the Turks are downcast realising the importance of the Greek successes and fearing that the truculence of Angora will prevent a settlement by direct negotiations or through the mediation of the Powers.

It is believed that a ministerial crisis is imminent and that the present administration will be succeeded by the anti-Nationalist Elements.

GREEKS OCCUPY HANDRA

MARCH ON ADABAZAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Aug. 2.

Athens.—It is semi-officially stated that Greek Troops have landed at Inserli, occupied Handra, and are now marching on Adabazar. The Turkish retreat on Kastamuni is threatened and Turks are still retreating towards Angora.

KING CONSTANTINE & PREMIER GOUNARIS

CEREMONIOUS ENTRY INTO ESKISHEHR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Aug. 2.

Athens.—King Constantine and Premier Gounaris have made ceremonious entry into Eskishehr. There was a solemn thanksgiving conducted by the Gretk Metropolitan after which the King reviewed the troops.

TURCO-SOVIET RELATIONS

REPORTS OF INCREASING INTIMACY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Aug. 2.

Constantinople.—Reports from Asia indicatoe increasing intimacy of the Turco-Soviet relations. Generals Brusiloff and Neklidoff have arrived at Angora and Sivas, respectively, and it is reported that the Soviet is selecting soldiers belonging to the Moslem faith for the despatch to Anatolia to help the Kemalists.

PRINCE OF WALES' INDIAN VISIT.

WILL NOT ACCEPT ENGAGEMENTS BEFORE STARTING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 2.

Sir Godfrey Thomas, Private Secretary to the Prince of Wales, states that the suggestion that the Prince of Wales will not be able to stand the strain of the visit to India is absolutely unfounded but the Prince will not accept any more private engagements before he sails for the East in October.

TOUR NOT TO BE CANCELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 2.

The "Weekly Dispatch" has the highest authority for stating that neither the Court nor the Government has the slighest intention of cancelling the visit of the Prince of Wales to India. The Prince's health is such that there is no reason why the King should alter the decision reached after very careful deliberations. It is felt moreover that the Indian tour so far from adversely affecting the Prince's health will save him the strain of still more arduous duties at home.

AFGHAN MISSION IN NEW YORK.

SUDDEN DEPARTURE FOR LONDON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 2.

New York.—The Afghan envoy Mahomed Vali Khan who has been seeking American recognition of the Afghan Government accompanied by his staff has suddenly left for London on the Steamer Baltic. The passages were booked at the last moment and they reached the ship two minutes before she sailed. The staff declined to discuss the mission but said that it was of a secret and diplomatic nature and had not been completed.

OUT OF HIS ASHES.

ROSE THE FORCE OF NON-CO-OPERATION.

HOW BEST TO PERPETUATE LOKMANYA'S MEMORY.

ATTAINMENT OF SWARAJ.

MAHATMA GANDHI ON ANNIVERSARY DAY.

The following is Mahatma Gandhi's Message given on the Anniversary Day of the late Lok. Tilak:—

It was magic of Lokmanya Tilak's name that brought together the two lakhs of men and women on Mr. Sobani's ground yesterday.

It was to me a soul-stirring sight. Bombay the beautiful lit yesterday a fire which must remain forever alive even as in a Parsi temple and which must continually burn all our pollutions. As yesterday we burnt our greatest outward pollution namely our foreign clothing. Let it be a token of our determination never to touch foreign cloth. Untouchability of foreign cloth must be held to be a duty with every Hindu, Mussalman, Sikh, Parsi, Christian, Jew and all other religious communities which have made India their home. Let it be a common necessary factor for all Indian creeds. Untouchability of foreign cloth is as much a virtue with all of us as untouchability of the suppressed classes must be a sin with every believing Hindu. It was therefore a noble sacrifice we made yesterday. Bombay qualified herself yesterday for celebrating Lokmanya's memory. Let us treasure the memory of his great self-sacrifice, his dauntless courage, and his serene simplicity. He made patriotism a religion. Let us dedicate ourselves for realisation of his dream of Swaraj. No memorial less than Swaraj can fittingly perpetuate Lokmanya's memory.

And as I said yesterday there is no deliverance for India without true Swadeshi. It was the true and necessary sacrificial we lit yesterday.

As with the outer so with the inner. To me yesterday's outer fire is the symbol of the inner fire that should burn up all our weaknesses of the head or heart. Our purified reason must show us the true economics of Swadeshi. Our purified hearts must make us strong to withstand the temptations of yielding to the charms of foreign cloth. Howsoever good it may be outside India it is not good enough for India.

TRUE HOMAGE TO LOKMANYA.

If it was a true fire we lit yesterday, if it is a true homage we have met to-day to render to the memory of the Lokmanya we will take good care not to deceive ourselves or the nation. Khaddar is on the fair way to become the state dress, it is not the foreign muslin that will henceforth deck our bodies on auspicious occasion but the sacred khaddar not reminiscent of sweated labour or the enforced idleness and pauperism of India's millions but of the reviving poetry of the homelife and of incoming prosperity of the poorest toiler. And if that is to be the significance of yesterday's sacrament and to-day's demonstration on the very spot where twelve months ago the sacred remains of our deceased countryman were cremated, there must be no turning back upon our resolution; there must be no make believe, no mere show. We must give up the use of foreign cloth once for all. We must realize that foreign cloth in our possession is valueless even as the richest milk if it is discovered to be infected is fit only to be thrown away. If we are no longer to wear foreign cloth, is it not so much burden locked up in our trunks! Do they not in Europe give up valuable things when they have gone out of fashion? I utter this word of caution at the early stage of our beginning because I know that many have given up only a part of their foreign clothing in the hope, evidently, that some day they might be able to wear what they kept.

COLLECTION OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

Collection of foreign cloth is not like collection of funds and jewellery of which only a part need be given by many. Collection of foreign cloth is like the collection of refuse of which an industrious and careful housewife puts every particle in the dust-bin. So much depends upon our ability to revolutionize our taste for the tinsel splendour if the shops for the sale of foreign cloth are to be an exception in our Bazaars. Let us not hanker after imitations. If we do we are likely to have fraudulent imitations of Khaddi from foreign markets. For the time being and during the transition period the coarser and unwashed Khaddi is the best.

I swear by Swadeshi because it affords occasion for an ample exercise of all our faculties and because it tests every one of the millions of men and women young and old. It can succeed only if India acts as one mind. And if India could do so in Swadeshi she has learnt the secret of attaining Swaraj. She has then learnt the art of destruction and construction in a scientific manner.

One word more and I have finished. To us the spot where we burnt a part of our sins yesterday has become hallowed. Let me hope that Mr. Sobani who has already contributed generously to the movement and who has given his son to the movement will part with just the part on which the sacrificial fire was lighted and enable the nation to erect a fitting monument to commemorate the sacred event. And so must we acquire this site where we have met to-day and where we cremated remains of the Lokmanya. Here out of his ashes rose the force of Non-Cooperation. It was on the 1st of August last that Non-Cooperation was inaugurated. And it was in Parel on Mr. Sobani's ground yesterday that the nation commenced what is to me almost the final stage in its march towards Swarajya.

May God grant that India shall not be found wanting on the 30th of September Next.

TRIBUTE TO VOLUNTEERS.

Just a word for the splendid work done by volunteers. We are often charged with incapacity of organisation. Well, the whole organisation from collection upto burning was in the people's hands. There was no Police required and there was not a single mishap. All honour to those Volunteers and others on whose shoulders fell the burden of management. It is through organised, silent and peaceful effort that [illegible] to win freedom.

INTERPRETATION OF PEACE.

QUARREL BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

MR. L. GEORGE'S SURPRISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 3.

Mr. Lloyd George unveiled, on July 30th, the War Memorial at Thame. In the course of a speech, the Premier said that it was inconceivable that France and Britain should quarrel over the interpretation of peace which they had achieved at such a tremendous cost. There had been differences recently over the interpretation of the section of the Treaty, but plain-speaking on both sides had had excellent results, and they were now on the high road to understanding. It had been arranged that the Allies should meet, within a few days, when it was hoped that the vexed question would be finally settled. Britain recognised France's greater sacrifices and gave her special claim for consideration, but he respectfully pointed out that France's apprehension of danger was apt to deflect calm judgment. The sole concern of the British Empire was the attainment of immediate peace, and its sole anxiety was that the rest of the Allies, by unwise and harsh use of their power, would strengthen the roots of a future conflict, and hence it was that the whole might of the British Empire was thrown to-day into the scales of peace as it was thrown in the scales of the war in 1914.

PRESIDENT HARDING ADHERES TO ORIGINAL PLAN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Aug. 2

New York.—Telegrams from the Washington Correspondents agree that President Harding is determined to adhere to his original plan for the Disarmament Conference between all powers simultaneously, and will steadfastly reject all proposals for a preliminary conference between certain Powers on the Far Eastern and other questions, only indirectly bearing on the reduction of armaments.

In order to meet the reported desire of British and Dominions' Premiers for an early Conference, President Harding is said to be willing to issue formal invitations to meet in October instead of November. There is a growing feeling here that the Conference to be successful must be open to the public.

OUR DUTY.

(Continued from page 8.)

the struggle he is *the only possible leader*?

Gradually, as I grope my way from old conventional modes of thought towards the meaning and significence of his conception and method, I become more and more convinced that the movement which he has initiated calls to the deepest and noblest in our nature. It is that old call to victory by the path of utter self-renunciaton, to purification by the path of self-sacrifice. There is no greater. The question is not whether his message is worthy of India, but whether we are worthy of the message.

Nearly two thousand years ago another great teacher called his followers to tread a path which the world thought visionary and impractical, and by a great act of faith they rose to that. Their obedience was absolute and unconditioned, though it often led through prison to death. And what was the result? The mightiest empire of the day was brought to its knees.

Glorious Opportunity.

The same call comes to us to-day. Shall we waver? Shall we draw back hesitant by reason of our little faith? God forbid, for if we do we prove ourselves unworthy of this glorious opportunity. Rather let us, with hearts free from hatred, in the spirit of true humility, follow in *implicit obedience* the path which has been set before us. Let us prove to ourselves and to our brothers in India and beyond the seas that we can obey without reservation and to the uttermost him whom we have called our leader. If we have made any reservations in our hearts let us cast them from us. This is a path in which anything less than all is without value, but if we truly follow it the end will certainly be victory.

The call is to each of us, people of India. The first test will be in the immediate future, and he who has eyes to see and ears to hear will obey.

From the furthest south to the northernmost confines of this land, may strength be given to the Indian people to show that they not merely recognise the advent of a great leader but also know how to obey him. Let them show that, though disarmed and defenceless, they have nobler weapons than any invented for human undoing by the hand of man.

No formal resolution in the Congress Committee is necessary. Let us all, whether as individuals or members of the Congress, give our loyal allegiance to Mahatmaji and strengthen his hands by our implicit obedience until Swaraj is attained. Let us demonstrate that as he leads us forward we are prepared to follow step by step without hesitation or reservation. The road in which he would lead us is one which cannot be followed half-heartedly. It is a question of *all or nothing*. India must choose.

LONDON LETTER.

CONFERENCE WITH DE VALERA

DIFFICULTIES OF LABOUR.

GREEK DEFEAT AT ISMIDT.

(BY B. G. HORNIMAN.)

LONDON, June 30.

The three outstanding events of the week have been the sensational invitation, sent by the Prime Minister to Mr. de Valera and Sir James Craig to attend a conference, in London for the settlement of the Irish question, the sudden and unexpected settlement of the Coal dispute and the defeat of the Greeks and occupation of Ismid, within 70 miles of Constantinople, by the Kemalists.

The Invitation to Sinn Fein

The invitation to de Valera followed quickly on the King's visit to Belfast. Mutually contradictory reports as to the origin of the invitation are current. The coalition press, of course, give all the credit to Mr. Lloyd George, whose statesmanship (!) is the theme of many laudatory articles. Others say, and they are probably right, that the move is due to the King's initiative. It seems probable that the assertion in some quarters that the King made it a condition of his going to Belfast and giving utterance to what would otherwise have been a hollow and hypocritical appeal for peace, that his speech to the Ulster Parliament should be followed by a definite move for peace of this kind, that was not to be hampered by conditions of the kind that have nullified previous attempts by neutral parties to bring about a meeting with the Sinn Fein leaders. Whatever may be the truth as to the origin of the invitation and the credit that is due to this person or that, the fact is that the Government's action constitutes a notable surrender and a sensational abandonment of their former attitude. It is interesting to recall the course of events during the past year. Not more than a year ago it is notorious that the Cabinet were on the verge of an almost complete surrender to Sinn Fein, having been forced to the conclusion that it was hopeless to endeavour to maintain the unequal struggle with a people so united in their determination against the continuance of foreign domination. Dublin Castle and its allied Die-Hards in this country then made their last effort. They declared that if they were allowed to recruit a force of auxiliaries and were given a free hand, with no fetters of any sort and "no questions asked", they would bring Sinn Fein to its knees in three months. They got their way and at the end of three months things were worse than ever. The Government by that time were well caught. They found themselves deeply committed to a policy of ruthless repression and reprisals that had aroused the horror and indignation, not only of the whole world outside Great Britain but of the vast majority of English people as well. But they were committed to it. They had their "hard-faced" majority and they were obliged to go on. The more fierce and brutal has been the progress of repression the more obvious has it become that the Irish will never give in. The wild hope that the coming into operation of the Home Rule Act would mend the position has, of course, proved vain. Even the Ulster Parliament represents but a narrow majority of the people of Ulster. The large minority that remains are as utter and determined in their opposition as the people of the South. What is the alternative? To impose Crown Colony Government on the South, according to the provisions of the Act, and pour more troops into the country to try and make the barbarous measures of repression more effective. Such an outlook is hardly one to be contemplated, even if Mr. Lloyd George's Government could avoid an appeal to the country before the expiry of their normal term of office, which in itself is unlikely.

In Lloyd George's Hope.

Mr. Lloyd George and his friends no doubt hope that this latest gestive will put them right in the eyes of the public in any case. If the Conference is refused or is abortive they will be able to say that they have made honest overtures for peace and no alternative is open to them to use all the power at their disposal to bring Sinn Fein to reason by force. That, however, is not likely to wash. It remains to be seen what will be the immediate outcome. The position at the moment is in some doubt. But De Valera definitely refuses to accept the invitation in its present form. All he says is that the initiation is impossible of acceptance in its present form. But he has taken the statesmanlike step of inciting Sir James Craig and the Unionist leaders of Southern Ireland to a conference with him in Ireland preparatory to any formal reply and, in intimating to the British Government that he has taken this action, he says that it is hopeless to expect a lasting peace except on the principle of national self-determination. In a telegram to Sir James Craig regretting his refusal of the invitation to meet him in Dublin, De Palera says "I wish political differences should be adjusted and can, I believe, be adjusted on Irish soil. "But" he adds "it is obvious

(Continued on page 11.)

THE GREEK AGGRESSION.

A RACIAL WAR.

NO CONFIDENCE IN BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

WAR COULD BE ENDED WERE ENGLAND TRUE.

WHAT WILL GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DO?

MEETING AT ESCELSIOR THEATRE.

Seldom, perhaps, under the auspices of any Association was there such a thickly crowded meeting as that presided over by Mahatma Gandhiji in the Excelsior Theatre yesterday, when, under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, eminent leaders of public opinion—leaders whom the public love and trust—explained the whole Turkish question in details with great success to the enthusiastic Bombay audience. Long before the actual hour of the holding of the meeting, the theatre was packed to its utmost capacity. It must be noted that several Parsi youths clad in white Khaddar were seen helping the Khilafat volunteers in maintaining order. Many Parsis present in the meeting were also seen attired from top to toe in white Khadi. Great enthusiasm was created in the theatre when Mr. Pickthall stepped on to the platform dressed from top to toe in pure Swadeshi dress with a Khilafat bag under his arm.

Among the speeches delivered at the meeting, mention must be made of the impressive utterances of Mr. Khurshid F. Nariman, who said that if the King-Emperor wished to retain his title of the "Defender of Faith", he should intervene in the Khilafat question and settle it immediately to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Maulanas Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali also delivered speeches in their usual fluent style explaining the difficulties with which Turkey was, at present, faced. Mr. Pickthall in a clear and concise speech narrated in detail how the pledges had been conveniently broken by the Premier and reminded the authorities of the great blunder they were perpetrating in keeping the great Turkish question involving the religious susceptibilities of the Mussalman community, hanging in the balance.

Among the ladies present were:—Miss Perrin Dadabhai Naoroji, Mrs. Captain, Mrs. Naidu, Mrs. Jaiji Petit, Mrs. Khambatta and Mrs. Mohamed Ali and Dr. Syed Mahmud (Patna).

Mahatma Gandhi, on arrival, was received with great applause and acclamation. Thunderous shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jay", "Tilak Maharaj-ki-jay" and "Hindu-Musulman-Parsi-ki-jay" filled the theatre for a considerable time.

At the outset Mr. Akhtar Ali of the Central Khilafat Committee recited a patriotic Urdu song which was listened to with rapt attention.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mahatma Gandhi when addressing the meeting said that Parsi Rajkiya Sabha had electrified Bombay during the past month. The agitation which was going on in India was not confined to one great or small community, but it had extended to all other communities of India. He congratulated the Parsi community on its wonderful achievement.

Continuing, he said, they had assembled there that evening to pass resolutions in regard to the atrocities committed on Turks their proceedings that evening would console their Musulman brethren that with them there were not only Hindus, but also the great Parsi community. They knew that their Mussulman brethren were deeply stirred by the news of Greek atrocities. They were bound to sympathise with them. Presently they would be able to render more tangible help. The sight at the Chowpatty beach, the previous evening, of the white waves behind and the sea of white cap humanity almost as far as the eye would stretch was enough for him to feel that Swaraj was near and when that came they would be able to make their voice heard. The movement meant that India had thirty crores of votes which had to be reckoned with. He had no doubt that if the people carried the boycott of foreign cloth during the two months following, they would achieve their end.

He did not wish to say anything about the resolutions that would be brought before the meeting. He would however say a word on the third. The speaker was responsible for the concluding clauses of the third resolution. He had many Christian friends. Some of them credited him with sincerity and goodness of heart, but they could not understand his attitude on the Khilafat. He had no quarrel with the Christians. He believed the message of the Bible as much as the message of the Koran. For him all the great religions of the world were true. But he sincerely believed that the Greeks had no right to be in Turkish territories and that they were guilty of inhumanity towards the brave Turks. He believed too that the profession of neutrality was hypocritical and that if only England, that is the Prime Minister, became true the war between the Turks and the Greeks could be easily ended. He was of owinion that Great Britain did not mean well by Turkey. But the British Government forgot that it had to think not merely of the Turks but of Indian Mussulmans and not merely of the latter, but of the whole of India. And when India had attained her full status Great Britain would not be able to flout Indian sentiment. He wished to assure the public that had he any doubt about the justice of the Mussulman claim, he would not have thrown in his lot with them even to secure their friendship. But every day he became more and more convinced that Turkey was most unjustly dealt with. He then called upon Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to move the first resolution.

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu then moved the following resolution:—

The Resolution.

"This meeting representative of the citizens of Bombay, without difference of caste or creed, regards with horror the atrocities committed by Greek troops and their adherents in the homelands of the Turkish race."

In moving the above she said that soon after her arrival in India from her long exile in the West she took up the Khilafat and the Smyrna questions. She considered Islamic culture that first taught the brotherhood of Man. She said, the followers of that great Prophet Mahomed were being hunted now, their homes destroyed and the sanctity of their women destroyed and ruined. She said that Greece was once the embodiment of justice and beauty, but that glorious land of Aristotle was now turned a land of brigands, robbers, murderers and destroyers of chastity of women. Owing to the Greek atrocities, she said, the heart of Islam was bleeding and its blood was flowing thousands of miles away. She asked, what were the victorious allies doing who fought for the sanctity and liberty of the weak? She exhorted the audience by passing the resolution to show their righteous indignation against those debased descendants of a civilised race and also urged them to be united so that it might mean deliverance from their bondage. (Applause.)

MR. HALES.

Mr. Hales, an Englishman, then narrated the story of his adventures during the last great war. He said, he fought against Turks (of course for the Allies) and he could say without the least hesitation that the Turk believed in a fair and square fight. He did not believe in poison gas. He was a thorough gentleman. He knew cases when German officers would instigate him to use poison gas, but the Turkish officers would not brook that idea, because the precepts of their religion would not permit such a hideous act.

Referring to the great spirit of agitation which had awakened the soul of India, he said, that it was not an ordinary or imaginative thing as some people would like to console themselves by believing, but an actuality and reality "that will sweep the whole country." He said frankly and prophetically that "the tidal wave may burst and God knows what will be the result"! He said, it was not a temporary excitement that could be subdued.

"Govt. of India are Non-Cooperators."

Referring to the Non-Cooperation movement, he said, really speaking the people of India were the true Cooperators and the Government of India the Non-Cooperators. (Laughter.) The people of India were willing to cooperate with Government, but the Government, refused to cooperate with them. He attributed the reason to the "pride and prejudice" of a handful of men composing the bureaucracy. He appealed to them not to condemn the English people, the Parliament or the House of Lords, because they judged the Indian cause erroneously, but to realise, that they were not exactly informed about India and that they formed their judgment on the scrapy and partial information supplied to them. (Loud applause.)

MR YAKUB HASSAN.

Mr. Yakub Hassan, in supporting the above resolution said that they had become fearless of "zooloom", because there was not one "zooloom" or two, but they were too many and multifarious. He described the incident of an interview Mr. Chotani had with Mr. Lloyd George, in which the latter admitted that Greece was guilty of inhuman acts and atrocities on Turkey. He cited a report which appeared in the 'Outlook" describing how Greece got bombs through the Allies' agency and used them on the poor Turks. He said that England could put a stop to these inhuman acts in a day, but she did not interfere and was silent like a sphinx. (Cheers.)

The resolution was, then, put to the vote and carried unanimously.

MR. K. F. NARIMAN.

Mr. Nariman then moved the second resolution, as under:—

The Second Resolution.

"This meeting resolves, in view of the present boycott of foreign cloth in India, that as much as possible of the said foreign cloth discarded by the Indian people, shall be sent to Turkey for the comfort of the sufferers from Greek aggression, of whom nearly a million are devoid of proper clothing, or the means to buy it, and that an All-India Committee be at once appointed to organise this philanthrophic work which is well calculated to promote the sense universal brotherhood."

Mr. Nariman said: "I feel rather nervous and diffident to address in to-day's meeting, because I am called upon to speak on a subject which I must frankly admit I have neither studied nor pretend to know.

But I do not think that to sympathise with or support the just cause of our Mahomedan brethren, it is necessary for us to know and study their sacred religion or the intricacies of the knotty Continental Turkish Question.

It is a common knowledge to every ordinary student of European History, even the lying history that was taught to us that the presence of an Oriental or Asiatic race in that part of the Continent, though highly cultured and polished, has, for many years, been an eyesore to the great Christian communities of the Continent. It is not so much a question between the Turks and the Allies, as it is a question between the Asiatic Oriental Race and Christianity. It seems to be the whole of Europe should be an exclusive preserve for them, and it has been a consistent policy of all the great European powers for several years to minimise, if not entirely to exterminate, the Turkish influence from that part of the globe, and the great war has only provided them with a be fitting and timely handle and a plausible pretext to carry out their old, well thought out, deliberate policy based on a racial question.

From the manner in which the other these Powers were the greatest culprits in the war than the Turks, we are inevitably driven to an unhappy conclusion that, if instead of the Turks there had been another Christian small community, and had played the same or even a worst part than the Turks, then, they would certainly have fared better at the hands of the Allies than the Turks, at least so far as the aggrandisement of territories is concerned. Therefore our sympathy towards the unfortunate Turks is more, because we feel that they are made to suffer and are victimised, because of their religion and creed, and not because of the particular part they played in the great War, and I am quite sure that the Parsis, remembering their own ancient history and hardships and suffering that they themselves had borne and undergone to preserve their own sacred religion, will always sympathise with and support any nation in the world that is struggling against heavy odds to preserve and safe-guard their religion, creed, and sentiments.

Victims of breaches of Solemn Pledges

Besides the Justice of their cause, the purity of their motive, and the high exalted ideal of their religion, our Mahomedan brethren deserve the fullest sympathy and active support of every community in India because they have been the victims of perfidious breaches of solemn pledges given most solemnly by the highest authorities in the name of the whole nation. On the strength of those pledges the Mahomedan community of this country so freely and self-lessly sacrificed their treasures and blood

Little did they dream when they dug trenches to fight the supposed enemy that by those trenches they were digging so many graves, wherein would be buried their sacred religion and sentiments. Apart from merits or demerits of their cause, their case is sufficiently strong in this one point alone, to make any right-thinking, just and fair man to espouse their cause and support their movement. As regards their solemn pledges, there could be no question, there could be no misunderstading. They were uttered deliberately and after mature consideration by a most consummate actor on the political stage in clear and unambiguous language.

Let Parsis ponder over their position.

As a matter of justice, as a matter of policy, as a matter of expediency, all the communities big and small should stand by the Mahomedan brethren in this their hour of trial. Who knows if this unfortunate community is the victim of broken pledges to-day, it may be that the same authorities may sentimentally victimise the Parsees to-morrow. If they could so callously flout the religions and public opinion of such a powerful, strong and influential community like the Mahomedan, should we not apprehend that if such an unfortunate position arose in future, the handful of Parsee community would be absolutely nowhere. Thus if the Parsees stand aloof and watch the game from a distance to-day, do you expect any sympathy, any support, from the sister communities in your hour of need and trial? (Cheers).

The intolerance of Christianity in Europe will not tolerate Mahomedan religion in the 20th Century; who could say after this that the modern Western Christian nations are more civilised and more tolerant than the ancient Indian or Oriental Races.

King-Emperor—"Defender og Faith"

Ladies and Gentlemen, there is only one more point to which I wish to refer before I take my seat. Apart from the solemn pledges of the Prime Minister. I say the Muslim brethren have a right to demand protection from the King-Emperor himself. If we read the long and exalted title of our Sovereign, we find that he is described as "King George V. King of England, Emperor of India and Defender of the Faith."

Now I wish to draw your particular attention to the last title "Defender of the Faith", and that comes in close proximity to His most exalted title "The Emperor of India", Emperor of India and the Defender of the Faith." What faith? Is it only the faith of Christianity or the Anglo-Indian Faith in British India, or the Defender of the Faith of each and every community, inhabiting his vast Empire? The British Empire is supposed to be based on Equality and Justice for all classes and races without distinction of caste, colour or creed. This, if could not be. The Supreme Head of such an Empire could be so partial and unjust as to be the Defender of only one Faith, and regardless about the Faiths of several other creeds and religions; hence we must construe that whatever the original meaning and our Emperor must be considered as the Defender of all Faiths and Religions observed by all communities in the vast Empire.

If he is the Defender of the Faiths of all communities inhabiting his Empire, then I say it is His Majesty's personal duty to intervene at this critical juncture and defend his great title by defending and preserving the faith of a great community that forms the five-sixth, of his entire subjects. He must either defend the Muslim Faith or give up his last and most important title. (Cheers.)

MR. K K SUNTOKE.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke, in seconding the resolution, said that the present suffering of the Turks was not due to their own faults, but was due to the sinister policy adopted by the European nations, and that policy was to make Europe a Christian continent. The diplomacy of Europe was not consistent with the principles inculcated by Jesus of Nazareth. It was unfortunately too materialist. The atrocities perpetrated by the Greek nation should be painted in the blackest colour before the great nations of the world

Referring to the martial qualities of the Turks, Mr. Suntoke said that they were open, manly and heroic people and utterly incapable of inflicting atrocities.

Concluding, Mr. Suntoke said they all knew very well what conspicuous part the Government of India were playing at the present moment with regard to the Turkish question. They would be probably told in the end that the Government of India did all they had in their power to do and were, therefore, very helpless in the matter. (Laughter.). The Turks were being driven out of their dear country, which was a very sad episode in the British history. They were told that the Turk was the finest gentleman in the whole of Europe and he (the speaker) believed that there was great truth in that opinion. (Loud cheers.).

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

The resolution, said the Lalaji, that he was asked to support was a very important one. It clearly signified that the foreign clothes of Indians should be gathered and sent down to Smyrna where they might be of some use to the suffering people. The Turks were done the greatest injustice at the present moment. He wanted to point out to them that there was some difference found in the modern dictionary of diplomacy. The policy of Britishers towards Turkey had now entirely changed, and therefore they had been engaged in fighting tooth and nail with Government.

The speaker referring to Mr. Hales' remarks said he would tell him (Mr. Hales) that the great obstacle on the path of Indians today was the lack of mutual understanding, for if once Britishers knew their grievances there would be an end of all strife, quarrel and agitation.

Duty of King-Emperor.

Mr. Nariman had told them that if his Majesty wanted to act up to His motto of "The Defender of the Faith," He should at once right the wrongs of Mussalmans. He (the speaker) entirely agreed with that speaker and would say that now was the supreme duty of His Majesty to intervene and settle that great Khilafat question which provoked the anger at the moment of all communities in Inda. The king, as a matter of fact was the Defender of Imperial Faith.

Concluding, the Lalaji said that he hoped that by the help of Providence the great question of the Khilafat would be settled once and for all. (Loud applaust).

In putting the resolution to the vote, Mahatma Gandhi warned the Parsi ladies and gentlemen in particular whether they were willing to send their foreign clothes to Smyrna for the relief of the poor. He appealed to them that if they had not sent their clothes to Smyrna as yet, they should now wake up and in obedience to that resolution should do so tomorrow. He would himself visit the Khilafat Office the next day to enquire how many foreign-made clothes had been received there from them.

In response to the Mahatma's appeal the whole audience declared its intention of acceding to his request. The resolution was, therefore, unanimously passed amid cheering.

MR. M. PICKTHALL.

Mr. M. Pickthall then moved the following last resolution:—

The Third Resolution.

"This meeting strongly protests against the Greek claim to even Smyrna and its immediate hinterland is unjust, that another Inter-Allied Commission lately testified to the horrors which Greek rule entails upon the Muslim majority, that the Greeks are now in "occupation" of a large part of Turkey and that the present Greek offensive is said to have been undertaken in defiance of the wish of the Allies, this meeting has no confidence in the declaration of her neutrality by Great Britain, and places on record its opinion that had the British Government been sincere in its profession, it could have protected Turkey from the unprovoked attack upon her homelands by the Greeks and it would have done so without in any way endangering the rights of non-mussalman races in the Turkish dominions."

Mr. Pickthall said:—

There are possibly some people present who think this resolution an "extremist" resolution, much too strongly worded. To them I say that there is no such thing as "moderate" or "extremist" in a question of right and wrong. Since coming to Bombay, I have talked and written of the wrongs inflicted on Islam and Turkey previous to the War, till many people, I daresay, are weary of the subject and of me. This evening I shall take all that as finished—it ought to have been finished by the fall of Czarist Russia—and shall talk of what has happened since the war. You all know of the pledges which were given to the Muslims of the British Empire.

It was on the strength of such clear pledges and of Mr. Wilson's fourteen points, that the Turks surrendered unconditionally to England in 1918, and signed an Armistice one of the terms of the Armistice being that Allied troops should have the right to occupy strategic points in Turkey, if necessary, for the preservation of order, pending the peace settlement. For the Turks the words Allied troops did not even suggest the Greeks who were mere hangers-on of the Allies. They meant civilised troops, capable of preserving order, not troops who loot and rape and massacre the harmless people. But Mr. Venizelos is a cunning rogue, and he had friends who exercised the charm of almost boundless wealth. On his bare word England was persuaded that the Christian population in the sanjak of Smyrna was in danger, and England somehow persuaded her Allies to agree to a Greek occupation of that district, to keep the peace!

Greek Excesses at Smyrna.

The Greeks landed at Smyrna under the protection of the Allied Fleet and at once began to outrage and to kill the Muslim population. They even brought a crowd of helpless so-called prisoners down on to the shore in order to butcher them in sight of the Allied Fleet. Within a fortnight of the landing they disobeyed the Allies advancing far beyond the area assigned to them for occupation, burning villages and massacrig the inhabitants as they went. It was the news of all these horrors, against the terms of the Armistice, which brought the Turkish National force into existesce, for defence. The evidence of British French and Italian eyewitnesses of these atrocities could not be overlooker, and an Inter-Allied Commission of Inquiry went to Smyrna, which, in due time sent in its report. That report states that the Christian population were never in the slightest danger, and, therefore, that the plea on which the "occupation" was allowed is false. It condemns the Greek Government for deceiving the Allies, and the Greek High Command for disobeying them on more than one occasion. It declares the Turks to be the vast majority of the population, confirms the tale of the atrocities, and advises that the Greek troops be at once withdrawn and replaced by a small force of Allied troops, unless it was the wish of the Allies to have the country devastated and create a permanent state of war in Anatolia. That was the opinion of four honest men of high position formed on the spot, with all the facts before them.

Suppression of Report.

The report was officially suppressed in England, and the Greek troops were allowed greatly to extend the area of their occupation in Turkey. Wherever they have been allowed to go they have endeavoured to exterminate the Muslim population. Was that with the support of England? you may ask. The inference is clear. If the Government of England disapproved of what the Greeks were doing she should have withdrawn from them their mandate as the agents of the Allies, and punished them. Instead, we have the terms of the Treaty of Sevres. You all know what they are, they are the very ground of Non-Cooperation. But there is a point which you may not have noticed: It is the Turkish point of view upon this subject. The Turks say: If you English wanted to enslave and then exploit our country, why did you not do it yourselves, with civilised troops, and save our women and our children's honour and our lives. Why did you first disarm us, and then let loose on us your bestial fanatic Greeks whose habits are well-known where Muslims are concerned? Your aim is nothing less than to destroy Islam in Anatolia..

Those Official Denials!

When I publish a telegram from a Turkish correspondent, wishing to lay this point of view before the Government and people of India it was the subject of an official denial. Ah, those official denials; I imagine that the Government must be as weary and ashmed of them as I am must be sick of issuing these statements sent from Downing Street! What must we think of that official denial now when the Greeks have advanced a long way into Anatolia with the help of flame—throwers and poison gas, massacring the Muslim inhabitants and destroying the Islamic monuments as they go; and when we have been coolly informed by a Lloyd George paper like "The Outlook" that by means of asphyxiating gas and flame throwers of Venizelos—a victory for Greece could be secured without fresh burden on the British taxpayer. Without our gas and flame—throwers. "The Outlook" further tells us, the Greeks were sure to be defeated.

It is just that, on this very serious and sad occasion we should acknowledge that the Government of India has worked hard for the assertion of the Indian point of view upon this subject.. In particular I would mention Mr. Montagu and Sir George Lloyd, Governor of Bombay, whose sympathy with Muslims is sincere. Let us admit that we have had the full support of the Government of India as at present constituted in this matter. What has that support been worth effectively?

The Government of India, as at present constituted, is in the same position as ourselves, as helpless as the Indian people. It has been duped betrayed derided, just as we have. The Government of India must be differently constituted before it can he true to India or to England. It must be prepared to fight for India in the cause of right. Will it, in face of this last deadly insult, still continue to adopt a humble, pleading tone towards a Government which has insulted India—Government and people—and dishonoured England in the estimation of the world or will it take the only course honour and of dignity, and declare for Non-Cooperation with the Government of England till the wrongs done to Islam and India are redressed?

Indians' Sure and Powerful Ally

My Indian brothers, you are fortunate in this: that you belong to a nation which has been long subject, and is therefore innocent of all the crimes and cruelties of which almost every sovereign nation in the world is guilty. Preserve that innocence, which secures us an Ally more powerful than all the tyrants upon earth, a sure Ally who never breaks His promise. I am an Englishman, and I am utterly ashamed. Thousands of Englishmen feel just as I do. That, I know, is true. But alas! it is no mitigation of the shame on all of us. It is only as a Muslim that I still feel proud, proud to be one in faith with the poor martyred peasantry of Anatolia, the victims of most foul injustice, gone to Allah's mercy. Allah is their avenger. Allahu Akbar! (Loud cheering.)

MAULANA MOHAMED ALI.

Maulana Mohamed Ali, in seconding the resolution, said that he had not much to say at present as Mr. Pickthall had succinctly explained to them the present grave situation of Turkey. He would like to say one thing that the flag of independence had now been unfurled, which distinctly signified that independence for India was quite near. They must have by now understood the innumerable atrocities perpetrated on the Turks by the Armenians. He appealed to the Government to punish the Armenians for their cruel atrocities in the same manner in which Indians were persecuted at Amritsar two years ago. (Cheers.) He appealed to Government to bring out a scrap of evidence either from the Encyclopaedia Britannica or from any English dictionary to prove that in Smyrna and Thrace there was living a great majority of Armenians. And when there was no majority of the Armenians, in those countries, how could they (the Armenians), he enquired, lay their claims to them?

He asked them what proof there was for the Government to say that great atrocities were perpetrated by Turks on Armenians. There could not be any scrap of evidence to prove that great charge. He had the honour of explaining the situation of Turkey to the Editor of the "Times of India", Sir Stanley Reed, that Turkey was quite incapable of perpetrating the grave atrocities on Armenians.

Concluding, the Maulana exhorted those present to boycott all their foreign-made clothes in vindication of the wrongs done to them by foreigners. He hoped, and hoped not in vain, that during the next two months he wished to see the Indian community in one national dress. At least by the next Idd, he fervently hoped they should be in a position to clad themselves in white, which sight would really impress the foreigners from what wrongs Indian Mussalmans were suffering at the present moment. (Applause.)

The resolution was, then, put to the vote and declared unanimously carried.

Concluding Remarks

In his concluding speech the Mahatma said that as the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee had to carry on its important work. Messrs. C. R. Dass, Vijayaraghava Chariar, could not attend the meeting. Pandit Nehru, Dr. Ansari and Hakim Ajmal Khan could not stay in Bombay any longer as they had an important work to fulfil elsewhere. The Hakim left Bombay as he was ailing. He, therefore, on behalf of them apologised to the audience.

In the end Miss Perin Naoroji handed a cheque for Rs. 5,001 to Mahatma Gandhi, which included the proceeds of the sales of tickets and Rs. 301 from the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, which was thankfully acknowledged.

Mahatma Gandhi, in handing the cheque to Maulana Shaukat Ali, exhorted the audience to part with their foreign clothing if still they possessed any.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

Maulana Shaukat Ali with the cheque in his hand said he thanked heartily the Parsi community for that gift which showed their great sympathy towards Islam. He assured the Parsis, Hindus as well as other non-Moslem communities that in future, in their time of distress, the sons of Islam would stand by them. (Applause.) He hoped that by October next their war with the Government would be over and that they would come down to Mahatma Gandhi for a peaceful settlement and that they would repent for not going to him earlier. (Applause.)

With the singing of a touching national song, the function of the evening came to a

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 6
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8 0	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 12

Domestic Occurrences.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. SHIVPRASAD J. MEHTA, begs to tender his heartfelt thanks for the kind letters and telegrams from several of his friends and acquaintances for the premature death of his son, Mr. Anantprasad S. Mehta. It is impossible for him to reply individually.

CITY MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city on the 1st of August was 132 as compared with 113 of the corresponding day of last year. There were 1 death from cholera and 1 attack and 1 death from influenza.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The Local Agents of the P. & O. Co. intimate that the next Homeward Steamer "Caledonia" sailing on Saturday the 6th. Current will proceed as far as Marseilles only Parcels for countries beyond France will not therefore be forwarded by that steamer.

SAD END OF CHRISTENING PARTY.

A sad drowning accident has occurred at Palli in Bandra. Mr. Adam DeSouza a mechanic and carpentry contractor had gone on Sunday evening for the Christening of his newly born grand child. Whilst returning home with another infant grandchild in his arms he unfortunately took a wrong cut and he fell into a well unprotected by any parapet, and Mr. DeSouza and the child were drowned.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

PRESIDENCY MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Municipal Reform Association, a public meeting was held, at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, under the Chairmanship of Mr. K. N. Wadia, to arrange the preliminaries of the holding of the second conference of the local self-government and municipalities of the Bombay Presidency, when the following three resolutions were adopted:—

That the second conference of the local self-government and municipalities of the Bombay Presidency be held on convenient days before the end of November next in Bombay.

That a Reception Committee be formed of the following gentlemen with powers to add to their number:—

(a) All members of the Municipal Reform Association

(b) All the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

(c) Such gentlemen as would be suggested by other Municipalities and Local Boards other than that of Bombay.

That the Reception Committee should consist of at least 100 members and should meet within a fortnight and undertake all arrangements about the Conference and for the purpose appoint and nominate several sub-committees and office bearers. This was proposed by Mr. G. K. Gorakshkar and was seconded by Mr. N. A. Navalkar.

FAMINE IN KHULNA DISTRICT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me to express my sincere thanks to you for the interest which you have taken for the relief of the famine stricken people of Khulna in Bengal. Mr. Nagendra Nath Sen, B.L., pleader Khulna is going to Bombay as a representative of the Khulna relief fund for the purpose of collecting donations from philanthrophists and generous millowners. I shall be much obliged if you will kindly help him in any way you can.—Yours, etc.

P. C. RAY.

President Khulna Relief Committee.

College of Science Calcutta. July 24.

GANDHI CAP

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Re the Gandhi Cap of Mr. Kashalkar no explanation has yet come from Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. The directors also have not as yet seen their way to put it right. It is regrettable to learn that up till now the remaining Indian staff have not seen the necessity of upholding their fellow countryman's cause. This is the time when every Indian should respond to the call of his Motherland. The dismissal of one clerk on account of his putting on a Gandhi Cap cannot be looked upon as a trivial affair, since once a start is made other Englishmen will follow suit, as has already been done. The matter should be taken up by the employees of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. and the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. as their own and national affair and they should also put on Gandhi Caps so that the ban on Gandhi Caps may be removed by the English firms. Our Motherland calls us to our duty, failing which no national rights can be won. The employees should uphold their national duty, which is superior to the selfish one they have adopted. "Rise or be fallen for ever".—Yours, etc.

A SHAREHOLDER.

DHARANGADHRA STATE COMMUNIQUE.

CONTRADICTS PRESS STATEMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

DHARANGADHRA, July 29.

The following statement is issued by the Political Secretary of Dharangadhra State:—As some misleading and incorrect statements have of late appeared in a certain section of the public press, in connection with the stoppage of meetings in Dharangadhra, it is considered desireable to give a true version of facts, as they stand.

Up to now in the State, there was no bar to hold any public meeting and various persons from outside came off and on and advocated the use of Swadeshi clothing. But when His Highness was away to Jaipur, a non-cooperator came here and incited certain boys to start picketing of liquor and tea shops to haras visitors to these shops, insult them, use foul language to women and sing objectionable songs, harass boys putting on other than Gandhi Caps and make unwilling people touch untouchable classes and also had stones thrown at the house of a person who refused introduction of spinning wheels in an institution helping boys in their education and the boys also molested certain officers putting on English dress. It was considered necessary in the interests of the public that meetings could be held only with the permission of the District Magistrate. This has been welcomed by a large section of the public of Dharangadhra. In spite of this order, when the same non-cooperator wanted to go and address a public meeting at Halvad, accompanied by about 15 others, he was stopped from doing so by the local officials.

The above are the only facts and no one has been stopped the use of or wearing of any Swadeshi clothing and in fact in the State, more than 80 per cent of His Highness' subjects use khadi cloth and the State has been systematically encouraging swadeshi industries, without and ostentation. The allegation that Swadeshism is suppressed is a great lie.

GENEVA CONFERENCE.

DELEGATES FROM INDIA

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 2.

The "Pioneer" understands that besides Messrs. Chatterjee and Gupta, delegates from India to the Geneva Conference of the International Labour Organisation will include one representative of employers and one of the employee of industries in this country. The selection of those representatives is now under the consideration of the Government of India and it is believed an announcement will be made shortly.

RACIAL BITTERNESS.

LT. HOUSE FINED RS. 400.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, Aug. 1.

Lieutenant B. H. House, Divisional Signals, Meerut Division, was prosecuted in the court of Mr. Barkeley Smith, I.C.S., District Magistrate of Agra for alleged intimidation of two fellow-passengers in a railway train. The complainants are Mr. Raj Nardin, Merchant, Delhi, and Mr. Parmishwdri Das, Jeweller, Delhi.

Both the complainants took second class tickets for Delhi at Agra Cantonment and with the permission of the guard entered the first class compartment which already contained the baggage of Lt. Houst who protested but all the three got into the compartment after a slight scuffle. Lt. House ascertained from the complainants that they held second class tickets and told them they would have to get out at the next station. After that Lt. House took out his revolver and complainants went out at the next station and brought the guard and they found their baggage lying on the platform.

Lt. House wanted his right to be tried by jury and his counsel Mr. C. Ball filed his written statement in which it was denied that the revolver was taken out of its case.

The Magistrate's judgment says:—"All the three parties to this dispute appear to have kept quiet and cool. Mr. Raj Narain has not attributed any insulting language to Lt. House. He did not even say that Lt House pointed the revolver at him. Therefore it is reasonable to accept his statement of what occurred. He says Lt. House got out his revolver and said you will certainly have to get out at the next station." Judgment proceeds "Now when a man takes a revolver out of his portmanteau during an argument it is evident to suppose that he intends the presence of the revolver to strengthen his side of the argument. It is not proved that he pointed the revolver at any one but it is proved that he took it out of his box and put it in his pocket. This act was preceded by the words "you will have to get out at the next station." This act was in my opinion so threatening and insulting that it amounted to criminal intimidation."

After carefully discussing the evidence of both parties at length the judgment concludes:—The seriousness of his offence is in the fact that he had absolutely no right to attempt to compel the two passengers to leave the carriage. His act was likely to cause serious breach of the peace and to spread racial bitterness. I think he was unconscious of this and he was not guilty of any actual violence and as regards the revolver I am satisfied that he did not point it at any one. Therefore I refrain from inflicting imprisonment. On the other hand I consider a heavy fine is necessary and sentence Lt. B. H. House to pay a fine of Rs. 400 out of this amount Rs 100 will be paid to each complainant as compensation under section 545 Criminal Procedure Code.

U. P. COUNCIL.

LOCATION OF COUNCIL CHRMBER

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 1.

The liveliest debate in the Council took place on the motion to omit the inclusion of one lakh for the building of Council Chamber in the Civil Works Budget. In moving the demand Sir Ludvic Porter suggested to the Council that they should avoid all questions of moving the capital from Allahabad to Lucknow which were not at issue and had never been. After detailing the history of the proposal to locate the Council Chamber which have appeared more than once in the press recently, Sir Ludvic said the Government had already acquired a large area of land at Lucknow in pursuance of the past actions of the Council. After explaining the financial aspect of the question, the Finance Member asked them to consider the question as business men.

Mr. Nanak Chand then moved the omission of one lakh for the Council Chamber at Lucknow. Speeches were made urging the superiority of Allahabad, being an intellectual centre and the capital of the province and more healthy than Lucknow. It was pointed out there was no legal right for locating the Council Chamber away from the capital and that the step would ultimately deprive Allahabad of its status as the capital. On financial grounds also Allahabad was pointed out to be best fitted to have the Council Chamber. On behalf of Lucknow, claims were made as being central and as serving interests of the whole of the province. Threat was thrown out of the likelihood of agitation for separation of the Agra and Oudh Provinces if decision went against Allahabad.

Pandit Hirdyanath Kunzru was the strongest advocate for Allahabad. He made an impassioned speech and was very warm in his criticisms of the Government attitude on the question and in the course of a spirited speech warned the Government that they were not going to be quiet over the Government's action and agitation would continue till reversal of the decision against Allahabad. He asked the Government that they might recommend to the Government of India in that case for separation of the two provinces. He did not say that was an excellent step. But if the people of Oudh did not think that Allahabad was not the capital of the province and if the Government thought that the dignity of Oudh was not sufficiently recognised it was open to them to ask the Government of India for a separation of the two provinces and he undertook on behalf of the province of Agra to see not a single voice raised against such a proposal.

Pandit Radhakanta Malaviya also made an earnest advocacy on behalf of Allahabad. Pandit Gokarnath Misra and the Hon. Pandit Jagannath Narain were among the speakers for Lucknow and the latter pointed out that no one had remarked that the interests of the whole province would suffer by the location of the Council Chamber at Lucknow. There was considerable uncertainty as to outcome of division which resulted in a majority of 25 in favour of Lucknow.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

RESOLUTION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

From our Special Correspondent.

POONA, Aug. 2.

The Council considered important resolutions yesterday including one on free and compulsory education for depressed classes, moved by the depressed classes member, Mr. Gholap. He attacked the Brahmin Minister who had appointed the Committee to consider the whole question of free and compulsory education. Mr. Gholap described the pitiable state of children of the depressed classes who barely had food enough to keep body and soul together, and who were absolutely unable to spend anything for education. They had been kept back from all the comforts of life enjoyed by higher classes. The only remedy lay in free and compulsory education which Mr Paranjpye, the Brahmin member, was delaying and shelving by having recourse to a Committee of Enquiry, which might take long time in issuing the report. He also complained of some members of the Committee being of pronounced views against the practicability of primary education being made free and compulsory.

Mr. Paranjpye, Education Minister, made the most sympathetic speech. He hoped that as the Committee was already appointed Mr. Gholap himself a member of that Committee, would withdraw his resolution. He further hoped the Committee would soon propose important forward steps. The Minister was as keen on compulsory primary education as any member of the House. The Committee was not appointed to shelve the question, but to help the Minister to put forward definite proposals and strengthening his hands when face to face with the Finance Member. He hoped the Committee would bring the report soon in time for the next year's budget.

(Message incomplete.)

'AN UNFORTUNATE FRACAS.'

BRITISH SOLDIER AND INDIANS SERIOUSLY INJURED

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Aug. 2.

An unfortunate fracas occurred after midnight on the Bunder Road when a British soldier and several Indians were seriously injured. The Magisterial inquiry is being heard.

A Karachi message of August 2 says the Warwick Comedy Co. *en route* from Simla has been stranded at Katri.—(A. P.)

LATE LOK TILAK

LAHORE'S HOMAGE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, August 1.

A crowded public meeting was held this evening at Bradlaugh Hall to celebrate the death anniversary of Mr. Tilak. Lala Dunichand presided and speeches were delivered eulogising the sacrifices of Mr. Tilak for regeneration of India. A resolution was passed lamenting the death of the great Mahratta leader and asking people to follow his example and life work and dedicate their lives for the cause of Swaraj.

Another resolution was passed urging people to boycott foreign cloth and adopt Swadeshi, great stress being laid on the use of Khaddar. The audience which numbered about eight thousand pledged themselves to boycott foreign cloth from that day, and use country made cloth preferably Khaddar.

The special feature of the meeting was that majority of men and women were dressed in Khaddar and almost everybody with a few exceptions were wearing Gandhi cap. A crowded ladies' meeting was also held in afternoon inside the city under presidency of Saraladevi Chaudhrani where also similar resolutions were passed. Large number of ladies have already discarded foreign cloth and have begun wearing Khaddar dress.

GONE TO WIN FREEDOM.

DELHI'S HOMAGE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Aug. 1.

A mass meeting was held here this evening in memory of lato Mr. Tilak at which Swami Sharadnanda presided. Several speakers eulogised in excellent terms the character of Mr. Tilak and urged effective boycott of foreign goods A huge charka twenty times the ordinary one which was taken in procession round the city during the day and on which was written in Urdu and Hindi "The gun to win freedom" was in exhibition at the close of the meeting.

A huge bundle of foreign cloths was set to fire amidst shouts of "Gandhi-ki-jail etc." Reports of similar meetings were also received from Ambala, Sonerat and other adjoining centres.

CALCUTTA'S HOMAGE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, August 1.

A large meeting was held this evening in the Halliday Park to honour Mr. Tilak's memory and a resolution for the boycott of foreign cloth was passed. People took exception to some people being present wearing foreign clothes and one speaker was for a time refused hearing on this account. After numeous appeals by the president the crowd grew quieter and the speaker explained he had always worn Swadeshi clothes.

In the morning processions singing National songs went to the river where member bathed and prayed. Boycott propaganda was carried on throughout the province during the past week and as a result there had been a strong demand in the market for Khaddar but supply is inadequate and stock has been practically exhausted.

DATE OF DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

DISCUSSION AMONG POWERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 2.

Washington.—The date of the Disarmament Conference was discussed by Mr. Hughes Sir Eric Geddes, Count Shibehara and the Italian Charge d'Affaires to-day. Britain is in favour of a later date than November 11th, but Japan is agreeable to the earliest time to which the other Powers agree though she feels that an early date is disadvantageous owing to the distance and time required for the preparation and forwarding of data. The diplomatic Circles understand that French Officials prefer date near the end of the year.

GANDHI CAP IN COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, August 2.

The Legislative Council will continue its discussion today on demands in the supplementary budget. There is one motion for reduction of Re. one from demand made in connection with the H. R. H. Prince of Wales visit.

A motion stands against the name of the solitary member of the Council who appears in the Gandhi cap and khaddar and who insists on speaking in vernacular.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY AT MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, August 2.

A public meeting was held last evening to celebrate the anniversary of Mr. Tilak, T. B. Gopalaswami Mudaliar presided Speeches were made eulogising services rendered by Mr. Tilak for the country. Some bundles of foreign cloth were also burnt and S. Kasturiranga Iyengar unveiled the bust of Mr Tilak

The Manager, Tata's Industrial Bank has reported to the police that a Burman, presented a cheque for Rs. 47,790 on June 16th purporting to have been drawn by a member of the local firm Molljee Darsee and Co. The firm gave information that no such cheque had been drawn by them and Mooljee Darsee has pronounced the cheque a forgery.

"PUSSYFOOT" JOHNSON SAILS FOR EAST.

NOT TO MIX IN CURRENT POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS QUESTIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 2.

"Pussyfoot" Johnson sails for India, Ceylon and Malta on Friday but is unable to accept the pressing invitation to visit Burma. In the course of an interview with Reuter's representative, "Pussyfoot" emphasised that it was his intention not to intervene in the current Indian political and religious questions. He pointed out that the Indian sages were teaching total prohibition 2,000 years before America was discovered. "Pussyfoot" incidentally mentioned that American experience showed that methods of violence did not advance but retarded Reform.

WRIT OF ATTACHMENT ON GENERALS.

TO PRODUCE TWO SINN FEINERS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 9 30 a.m., Aug. 2.

The Irish Master of the Rolls has directed that writs of attachment be issued against General Macready, General Strickland and other officers, who disregarded the order of the Court to produce the two Sinn Feiners, who were sentenced to death by the Military Courts. The Master of the Rolls has decided that such courts consisting of an informal local gathering of officers acting summarily, has no warrant under the Restoration of Order in Ireland Act which bestowed powers only on the properly constituted Courts-Martial.

RULERSHIP OF IRAK.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOUR OF EMIR FEISUL,

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 2.

The Colonial Office states that the latest advices from Mesopotamia indicate increasing demonstration of popular opinion in favour of Emir Feisul as the candidate for the rulership of Irak.

SEQUEL TO STARVATION IN E. RUSSIA

TROOPS MARCH TO MOSCOW TO GET FOOD

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Aug. 2.

A Helsingfors telegram says that Soviet Authorities are alarmed at the threat of starving troops in Eastern Russia marching to Mossow, and thence Westward to get food, and are frantically taking measures to arrest the invasion of indisciplined hordes.

OPENING OF NEGRO CONVENTION

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Aug. 2.

New York.—The Second International Convention of Negro Peoples opened today. There are 50,000 delegates from America, Europe, Asia and Africa including the "Provisional President of Africa." The Convention will sit throughout August and anticipates achieving great things in connection with the future Government of the Negro race throughout the World.

LORD REAY DEAD

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 1
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Aug. 2.

The death is announced of Lord Reay.

Donald James Mackay Lord Reay, the 11th Baron, was born in 1839, was the Governor of Bombay (1885-90) and Under-Secretary for India (1894-95). He was the President of the Royal Asiatic Society and University College, London and the first President of the British Academy (1901-7).

CABLE ITEMS.

Washington.—Lord Northcliffe has departed for New York en route for Montreal and Australia.

A Chamonix telegram says that airman Durfour has landed aeroplane on the summit of the Mont Blanc.

In the House of Commons, at question-tame, Guest stated that the Airship Service would be discontinued from Aug. 1 failing the contrary decision by a Imperial Conference. No provision for Airships would be made in the next year's estimates unless this policy was changed.

The "Daily Telegraph" says it may be confidently anticipated that airships will not be scrapped and adds that on the question of aeroplane services on Imperial routes the Committee has taken into account the good work done at no serious cost to the Exchequer, but as a part of ordinary functions of the Royal Air Force as in the case of Cairo-Baghdad route.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

AUSTRALIANS v. S. WALES

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Aug. 2.

The match between Australians and South Wales commenced at Swansea today. South Wales were dismissed for 213, Riches and Bates, 75 and 79, respectively, in the second wicket partnership put on 151 runs which is the highest number scored in partnership against Australians since their tour commenced. Armstrong took 5 wickets for 61.

The Australians were 50 for 1 when the stumps were drawn. On August 1st, the Australians were 461 for 8 when the stumps were drawn. Bardsley, 122 including one six and thirteen fours. Macartney 63, Taylor 73 including one six, and ten fours and Armstrong 76.

HIRST AND RHODES.

TO VISIT INDIA AS PATIALA'S COACHES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 3.

The "Sheffield Telegraph" states that Hirst and Rhodes have accepted the Maharajah of Patiala's offer of engagements as coaches to proceed to India in October and return to England for the next cricket season.

INTER-VARSITY ATHLETICS

DECISION ON SECOND PLACES REVERSED BY COMMITTEE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 11 a.m., Aug. 2.

Travers Island.—The Athletic Committee has reserved its decision with regard to the second places in the inter-Varsity Athletics and has declared the result a tie.

LONGWOOD LAWN TENNIS BOWL

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 2.

Boston. William Johnston, the [illegible] has defeated Williams in the Challenge round of the Longwood Lawn Tennis Bowl match 6/4 6/2 3/6 8/6.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE

K S L I. BEAT R. G. A.

The return match between the K. S. L. I. and the R.G.A., played on Monday, did not provide anything of the high class football witnessed in the first game between the sides. The Gunners started off so well that it looked as if they would over-run their opponents, but after the first ten minutes dropped off badly, and the rest of the play was entirely in favour of the Shropshires. The Artillery scored their only goal within ten minutes of the start, and the K.S.L.I. soon drew level. The latter added three more goals in the opening half and another three in the second period, thus winning by seven goals to one.

BOMBAY GYM. BEAT G. I. P. INSTITUTE (5-0)

Yesterday the Bombay Gymkhana met and defeated the G. I. P. Institute in a one-sided game. The Gymkhana had not their best team out, but still they had the best of the exchanges, play being kept more or less in the Railway half. The G. I. P. made occasional incursions into their opponent's territory, but could not put the finishing touches to the movements. In the opening moisty the Gymkhana scored twice, Ireland being responsible for both goals while in the second half Ireland added another goal and Birtwistle two. The latter's second goal was got in a peculiar manner. The Goaler cleared the ball but it rebounded off Birstwistle's back into the net. The Gymkhana won by five goals to nothing.

SERVED WITH WARRANTS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 1.

The Gunter correspondent of the "Hindu" wires that Mr. Venkatappiah, Barrister, Narasimharao, Barrister and three others have been served warrents under section 107 Criminal P. C. The situation is serious.

WORKSHOP DISTURBANCE.

(Associated Press.)

MONGHYR, Aug. 1.

A disturbance occurred at Jamalpur workshops of the East Indian Railway today. Efforts were made to enforce hartal in memory of Mr. Tilak's death but about 5,000 men out of 12,000 entered workshops. Foundrymen numbering some thousands went to the factory the gates of which had been closed to protect the workers and created a disturbance throwing stones. They tried to pull up rails but were prevented by the police several of whom were injured. District Magistrate, Monghyr, was summoned and recommended that the workers should be closed. This was done and the mob dispersed when they were empty.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, August 3, 1921.

FAMINE DISTRESS.

We publish elsewhere a communication addressed to us by Sir P. C. Ray, President of the Khulna Famine Relief Committee, introducing Mr. Nagendranath Nath Sen, a pleader of Khulna, who is now in Bombay as a representative of the Relief Committee for the purpose of collecting donations from the philanthropic public of this city in aid of the relief work. We need hardly say that the rich and the poor of Bombay will, according to their means, readily extend their help to their famine-stricken countrymen of Khulna. We are aware that a few generous individuals in Bombay have already forwarded their donations to the Relief Committee, but much more help is urgently required as the extent as well as acuteness of the distress in Khulna appears from all reports, to be daily increasing. Indeed, it is feared that relief work may have to be carried on till December next. The latest reports from the district show that the misery of the people, far from abating, is becoming intenser day by day. We cannot do better than quote here a few extracts from these reports to show the urgent need of help. In a report dated the 21st July 1921, submitted to the Relief Committee, the Chairman of the Local Board, Khulna, writes:

"We then proceeded to Srikantapur and Kulia near Banka-Bhowanipore. It was here that we first got an idea of the terrible sufferings and miseries that famine brings in her trail. While going to the interior along the District Board road we found several women sitting by the roadside and shedding silent tears which cannot but melt even an iron heart. One of these was stark-naked. The tattered clothes of the rest could hardly hide their shame. Many of the people of this village had literally no huts to keep their heads in, and the huts of the rest had no thatching so that the floors were as full of mud as outside. They had no utensils, no bedding, not an ordinary mat even. I found almost all of them taking indigestible weeds as their food. Many of them have gone away leaving their wives and children to their fate and have been heard of no more. None can form an idea of the acute distress prevailing here unless he sees it with his own eyes. We can cite many specific instances of Muhamedans deserting their wives."

At Kalidaspur, hundreds of men and women, the report says, surrounded the relief party crying piteously for help, while several women in a state of semi-nudity and starvation were found hiding in their huts. People in the village were feeding on "Kuro" or husks mixed with grain particles and the tubers of plantain trees to appease their hunger. The report cites some specific cases of actual death from starvation. The party also found many cases of desertion of wives and children and of even actual sale of the latter for nominal prices. We read in the report:—

"Next I went to Jaigir mahal. Here also many persons have driven away their wives being unable to maintain them and they have also sold away their children at a nominal price. A few cases only are mntioned below:—

(1) Golap Rahman Sardar of Srimlla has bought a boy for Rs. 1-8. (2) Abdul Khalek Sardar of the same has bought a woman with her daughter for Rs. 7. (3) Babu Ramtaran Chakravarty Sub-Inspector of Police of Amadi Peat House has bought a boy for annas four only.

At Hogla, the condition is still more pathetic. In the very first family, I happened to visit, a girl of about 12 years was found lying quite naked on a verandah in a senseless condition. There was only one hut and this too had no thatching. I have witnessed many pathetic sights in almost all these villages. The people of this locality say that they have never experienced in their life-time such an acute distress in these parts. Successive failures of crops for the last two years have brought in this critical situation. They had sold away everything that can fetch money and now they are without any resources and quite helpless."

These extracts speak for themselves. More than two hundred villages are reported to be in the grip of famine and unless relief is forthcoming promptly and in an adequate measure, many more deaths from starvation are sure to occur as days and weeks pass.

We earnestly appeal to the patriotic and philanthropic citizens of Bombay who have never failed in the past to respond to the cry of suffering humanity from whatever quarter it comes, once more to extend a generous measure of help to the starving poor of Khulna. We would also appeal to them to give all help they can for the relief of distress in the famine-stricken districts of the Punjab, where, too, as our readers will have seen from the appeal we published from Pt. Rambhaj Datta Chaudhri, the sufferings of the people are as acute as in Khulna.

PRISON REFORM.

So early as the closing decades of the eighteenth century the great penologist John Howard, drew attention to the importance of introducing the elements of decency and humane administration into British prisons. From the beginning of the nineteenth century the question of prison reform received in England careful and systematic attention. In India, however, the ostrich and antiquated policy has been predominant. A committee that reported in 1838 advocated increased rigour of treatment, deliberately rejected reforming influences such as moral and religious teaching, education and a system of rewards for good conduct; condemned manufactures on novel and untenable grounds, and insisted on prisoners being engaged in some dull monotonous, wearisome and uninteresting task in which there shall be wanting even the enjoyment of knowing that a quicker release can be got by working the harder for a time." The result of this barbarous policy was the demoralisation of prisoners and the continued high death rate. So scandalous was the situation in the sixties that another committee was appointed in 1864, but nothing came out of it. A third enquiry was held in 1877 and the conference of officials was equally abortive. Judged by present-day standards, jail administration is punitive in many respects. While the condition of the prison population as regards diet, health, etc., alternates between good and indifferent, no attention has been paid to the possibility of moral or intellectual improvement. Prison treatment in the advanced countries is more and more reformatory and less and less deterrent. The Indian system of prison administration is not characterised by the two main principles adopted in the West, namely, the prevention of further crime and the restoration of the criminal to society as a reformed character. Indian jails exercise a pernicious influence on their inmates and most men come out of prison as hardened criminals worse than they were when they went in.

In the middle of 1919 a committee was appointed to inquire into the efficacy and appropriateness of the existing systems of prison administration and restraint on liberty in India. As usual the civilian and jail administrative elements predominated, the Indians being only two out of seven. The report was printed and ready for publication at the end of last year but the Government of India delayed its publication for nearly six months. The recommendations of the committee embody many proposals that should be condemned as either reactionary or financially prohibitive or redundant. Several reforms that they advocate require drastic modification while some which are quite sound should be immediately carried out. A large prison population is a tremendous economic waste. "The daily average population of convicted prisoners in this country may be taken at about 100,000. If it is assumed that the net value of the labour of these prisoners, when at liberty, is Rs. 100 per annum, the loss to the country through their detention in prison amounts to ten crores a year. To this must be added the net cost of guarding, feeding and clothing them in jail, which cannot be placed at a lower figure than another ten crores per annum. The total loss to the community is thus twenty crores a year." The reduction of the daily average number of prisoners, apart from the moral effects would considerably prevent the economic waste and give relief to the tax-payer. The removal of compulsory imprisonment under the Indian Penal Code is a reform that should be immediately carried out. The sections of the code under which it is obligatory to award imprisonment for certain offences should be modified and the courts should be given a wide discretion. In some cases, no doubt, the courts get round the provisions of the code by awarding imprisonment 'for one hour' or 'until the rising of the court.' The committee are rightly of opinion that resort to such methods is undesirable and that the discretion of the courts should not be interfered with by the rigour of the code. The substitution of the words 'or with fine or both' for the words "and shall also be liable to fine" wherever they occur throughout the code is an urgent reform. In cases where an offender has been sentenced to fine only and to imprisonment in default, sufficient time is not given for the payment of the fine. Though section 386 of the Criminal Procedure Code enables the court to suspend the execution of the sentence of imprisonment and release the offender under recognisance for not more than fifteen days from the time of executing the bond so as to give him time to pay the fine, there is a growing tendency on the part of many magistrates not to grant time for payment as it involves extra work to themselves and their establishments, and take the easiest course to make out a warrant of commitment to the jail at once, leaving the offender or his friends to pay the fine later if the money is forthcoming. As a result it often happens that many offenders with no substantive sentence of imprisonment have to rot in jail for a few days till the payment of their fine. From the evidence of most officers in charge of jails it is clear that fines are often paid after the admission of the prisoner to jail. Sections 386 to 388 of the Criminal Procedure Code should be remodelled to remedy this defect by a grant of reasonable time and extension.

There is a large number of cases in which petty sentences of imprisonment are unnecessarily imposed. The average number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen days and less is about 33,000 per annum, while the average number admitted to jails for periods not exceeding one month is just over 41,500 per annum. The proportion which short sentences bear to the total number of persons sentenced to imprisonment is very high in Madras, Bengal, Behar, Central Provinces, and Bombay. The existence of a large number of small jails in these provinces is closely connected with this aspect of the question. Such jails number 318 in Madras, 247 in Bombay, 57 in Bengal, and 42 in Bihar and Orissa. "If a jail is placed at a magistrate's door the probability is that he will use it to a much greater extent than if a sentence of imprisonment involved removal of the offender to a distant station, with consequent demands for police escort. A large contribution to the number of persons admitted to jail under short sentences of imprisonment is also made by the large cities with their complicated municipal and other regulations and their crowded populations. In Bombay it was found that nearly 50 per cent. of all the short sentences in the Presidency were passed in Bombay city." The provisions of law making it obligatory on the courts to inflict a sentence in trivial cases where a mere warning and discharge would meet the ends of justice should be modified allowing the courts discretion not to resort to a sentence whenever desirable. Mr. Justice Heaton of the High Court suggested to the committee that the law ought to recognise a finding of "warned and discharged" as one of the possible conclusions of a trial which ends in conviction. The anxiety, publicity, inconvenience and expense of a trial and the stigma of conviction are often quite enough in themselves without the need for a sentence: and, therefore, the adoption of such a procedure in trivial cases would be a move in the right direction. The prohibition of imprisonment under twenty-eight days is another recommendation of the committee. The system of labour in lieu of imprisonment in force in Egypt, under which, persons sentenced to imprisonment for non-payment of fine and persons sentenced to simple imprisonment for periods not exceeding three months are allowed to secure exemption from actual imprisonment by electing instead to do six hours' work a day for a fixed number of days is a good one and may be adopted in this country. The limit of fifteen days for the payment of fine laid down by Section 388 of the Criminal Procedure Code operates harshly in the case of many persons who would pay the fine imposed if a longer period be allowed them. The abolition of this limit, by legislation, and the arming of the Courts with power to grant extensions of time and the introduction of the practice of payment by instalments, as is done in Great Britain, are also reforms that should be urgently carried out. The other measures recommended for the prevention of committal to prison are the special treatment of the child-offender and the adolescent criminal and the adoption of a system of probation with regard to all classes of criminals. The commitment to prison of children and young persons, whether after conviction or while on remand or under trial, is contrary to public policy, and sentences of imprisonment, the committee recommend, should in the case of children and young persons be made illegal as in England. The creation of Reformatories for children and special institutions for adolescents as well as the establishment of children's Courts are sound measures that should be speedily adopted.

Notes of the Day

Open Loot.

The Government of India have announced fresh increases in the pay of the Police Service, without waiting to publish their orders on the memorials which are understood to have gone to them from officers of the various Imperial Services regarding the inadequacy of their scales of pay and allowances. The tax-payers of India having no effective control over the disposal of their own public funds, it is to be expected, of course, that those who are at present in charge of these funds will take every care to see that they themselves and others who are engaged with them in the Public Services are remunerated at the highest possible scale for their trouble. The prospect of the control of the public treasury passing from their own hands into the hands of the tax payers has furnished them with an additional incentive to indulge in an open loot of the treasury even at the risk of offending public decencies. The procedure of the Government of India and the Secretary of State in adjudicating among the rival claims of the various Services seems to be rather like that adopted by the cat in the fable of the Cat and the Monkeys—only with this difference, however, that whereas the cat went on helping itself to a bite, first of the cake in one scale-pan and then of that in the other and so on, the Government of India and the Secretary of State go on adding first to the share of one Service and then to that of the remainder, but always with the result that the "inequalities" among the shares of the various Services are maintained as ever and no end is put to the "grievances" of the Services as a whole.

A Merry Game.

When the Medical Service was first favoured with promotion, the Army Service raised a howl that it was underpaid in comparison with the Medicals. Then the pay of the Army was increased, but it only resulted in raising a howl on the other side and there was a fresh clamour from the Medicals. The same desire to distance rivals is moving the rest of the Services too to raise periodical outcries about their so-called under-payment. While this merry game of "beggar my neighbour" goes on "nobody seems to devote a thought to the plight of the taxpayer, who is being crushed to death in this manner. How long it will take to break his back remains to be seen.

Exhorbitant Steamer Fares.

The hardship to the poor resulting from the monopolies enjoyed by powerful capitalistic combinations is well illustrated in the enormous increases in coastal steamer fares which some of the local steamship companies have been levying since the War. In response to an interpellation made on the subject, Government supplied the Council the other day with a statement of fares on the Konkan Coast charged by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company before and after the war. The statement shows that whereas the company charged annas 10 only for a third class ticket from Bombay to Vengurla in 1913-14, it is charging Rs. 4-2-0 for the same ticket today. The fare, thus, is over 6½ times what it was before the war! The second class fare which existed before the War has now been abolished and in place of it and the first class fare there is at present in vogue what is called the Upper Class fare, which, compared to the second class fare of pre war days, is over 5½ times higher and compared to the first class is about one and a quarter times higher. The fares to all the intermediate ports exhibit the same increases since the war, the third class fares in particular being the most inequitable. The company knows very well that the vast majority of the passengers belong to the poor and middle classes and it has hit them more severely than the passengers that can afford to travel by the higher classes. While thus the poorer class of passengers are made to bear the brunt of the company's exactions, the less said of the conditions in which they are accommodated on the decks of the company's steamers the better. Government in their reply to the interpellation state that they have no opinion to offer regarding the increases in fares, but they are at least bound to see that the passengers who are thus heavily charged are a little better treated than pigs in the stye.

OUR DUTY.

ALL OR NOTHING.

(BY S. E. STOKES,)

There is no doubt that these are critical times for the Nationalist Cause in India. The forces of the Bureaucracy and of Nationalism are closing up for a stern contest, and the results must depend largely upon the way in which we carry on our struggle. If we fail it will be largely our own faults, and we shall be in error if we blame any one but ourselves.

The Chief Danger,

As I see it, our chief danger will lie in the lack of cohesion, in the Nationalist ranks. There is a peril of our allowing our different conceptions to stand in the way of our presenting an absolutely united front. If we permit ourselves to succumb to this weakness we shall certainly jeopardize the cause we all have so deeply at heart. At this juncture our hope lies in unity above all else.

Some weeks ago I was talking in Simla with Mr. B. C. Pal, and gathered that he felt dissatisfied with the position of Nationalist affairs on the ground that democratic principles were being sacrificed to the enthusiasm for, and adherence to, the view point of certain great Nationalist leaders. He evidently considered this a calamity. I feel impelled personally to disagree with him on this point.

Absolute adherence to one person—a whole-hearted willingness to subordinate our own conceptions regarding the best policy to the conviction of one great personality—such a position at times of crisis is not necessarily subversive of the spirit of true democracy.

It will be recalled that in the days of the Roman Republic it was provided that, in the event of any great national crisis, the powers of the State could be relegated to a *dictator*. This was done because it was recognised that at such a time the strength of the body politic lay in that absolute unity of counsels and activity which could best be secured under the command of one person. In comparison with the strength of such a unity, the more or less divided counsel of even the best group-leadership, was recognized to be a weakness.

Again, we are all aware, that in war times *unity of command* has made for strength. So vitally necessary was this found to be during the recent war that after pursuing the less satisfactory course for several years of loss and weakness, the Allied forces throughout the western front came under the supreme command of that individual who was deemed most worthy of the great responsibility.

Indeed, if we read history we shall find that the success of many a campaign has been ruined through the refusal to put the supreme command in the hands of the most worthy and through the desire of lesser men to restrict the power in the hands of their appointed leader during those crises when he should have been permitted unrestricted opportunity to act in accordance with the dictates of his genius.

The Example of Rome.

Republican Rome was not the less a Republic because it appointed a Dictator upon occasion. When the crisis was past he surrendered his powers and Government resumed its normal functions. Indeed, what could be more democratic in spirit than the assembly of City Fathers sending to call the simplest and best of the Romans from his plough and his little farm to assume absolute authority at a time when absolute unity was a supreme national necessity?

Let those who belong to the Nationalist Party remember that this is not the time for divided counsels. The supreme need—the vital necessity—is unity of action. If we are to succeed in the struggle we must present a *united front*.

My own conviction is that in an altogether wonderful way we have been granted the presence of a great and unique personality, altogether devoted to the voicing of the national aspiration. We have many worthy leaders—many with a greater intellectual equipment and with plans for the national salvation which we can more easily understand. But I would ask Nationalists of all parties if there is a single other individual in the country who is capable of uniting the millions of India as this man can do? Surely there can be but one answer. There are some men who can appeal to many, and many men who can appeal to a few, but only Mahatmaji has gripped the hearts of all India. He is, as it were, the very incarnate expression of India's aspiration. His utter sincerity, his absolute fearlessness, his profound, simplicity, his unflinching loyalty to our noblest longings, mark him as the one man to whom the masses and the classes can give their allegiance at this time of supreme crisis.

Many of us may feel that in certain particulars his *application* of the principle of non-cooperation is not quite the one we should have chosen. That I am among these all who have read my articles upon the subject will understand. But does this signify that I, or any of those whose views differ in certain respects from those of Mahatmaji should, at this critical juncture, sacrifice unity for the sake of particulars as to details? There is a time for everything. At this time, having found a personality about whom we can build up the unity of the nation, it is emphatically our duty to strengthen his influence rather than sacrifice him and impair his power for the sake of our own intellectual bias. It may well be that Mahatmaji has plans for constructive policy to which all parties will one day give assent. It may well be that Mahatmaji is not the agent through whom the Divine Architect purposes to build up the constructive political life of the future Swarajic India. However that may be, through whatever agent in the future the divine purpose may fulfil itself, can we doubt that at this stage in

(Continued on page 9.)

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 9.)

that, in negotiating peace with Great Britain the Irish Delegation ought not to be divided, but should act as a unit of some common principle." The Southern Unionist leaders on the other hand, have readily accepted de Valera's invitation. They include Earl Middleton, Sir Maurice Dockrell, Sir Robert Woods and Mr. Andrew Jameson. The Ulster Premier is thus left in a position of unenviable isolation, being the only one unconditionally to accept one invitation and refuse the other. The result may be that the Dublin Conference will be held, and as an outcome, Sir James Craig may be invited once more to sit down with his fellow-countrymen of the South and find a common platform, on which all can stand in dealing with the British Cabinet. In the alternative, the Southerners may ultimately come to London, acting independently of Ulster. But much may have happened by the time this letter reaches India and further speculation would be profitless. One thing is certain. The British people are sick and tired of the Irish struggle and thoroughly ashamed of their own part in it, and with the exception of a noisy band of Die-hards and *Intransigeants* would welcome any sort of a settlement provided its promised a lasting peace.

The End of the Coal Dispute.

The settlement of the coal dispute was attended by another surrender on the part of Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues. Previous to the recent ballot, when the miners refused to accept the then offered terms, Mr. Lloyd George held out as a threat, that if the terms were refused, the offer of the £10,000,000 subsidy would be withdrawn and could in no circumstances be renewed. He has had to give way on that point. The miners have not gained the national Pool but they have obtained substantial concessions from the owners, they have secured a permanent scheme, which recognises their right to a standard share in the profits and they have made the Premier give way on the question of the subsidy. This result has undoubtedly been brought about by the decision of the Labour Conference at Brighton to give the miners the support of the whole Trade Union organisation if reasonable terms were not granted by the owners. When Labour shows a genuinely united front, capital and the Government put on a big hustle to bring about a settlement. At the same time it would be foolish to suppose that the men are satisfied with the terms on that they have gained a real victory. They set out to win certain demands and these they have not won, even if they have forced the Government and the owners to make a very big advance on the position the latter took up at the outset. The United front came too late to achieve a victory on the men's original demands. Black Friday, the day on which the Triple Alliance abandoned the move for a general strike in support of the miners, will long live in the memory of Labur as one of the great disasters in its history. As the "Daily Herald" points out the disorganised, chaotic state of the Trade Union movement is such that no better result, at present, is possible. Until Labour learns that, if one section of workers is not prepared to stand by another in the hour of peril and that the interest of one is the interest of all, it will continue to go down in the face of the attacks by Capital on the workers' standard of life, whether the lesson has been duly digested as a result of the experience just past remains to be seen. But it is impossible to disguise the fact that there are men in the leading ranks of labour, who are ever over ready to compromise with the enemy and sell the citadel. They are men, and unfortunately there are many of them, who have their own associations with capitalistic interests and have not scrupled in allowing themselves to be drawn into the net. Until the movement is purged of such their can be no great hope of a victorious resistance the ever-increasing efforts of the leaders of capital to keep the workers down. The utter humbug of the pretence that the wage-cuts, which employers in every industry, are trying to force upon the workers, are rendered obligatory by industrial depression is exposed by an examination of the financial condition of all the big companies in all industries, which shows that they continue to pay big dividends and pile up large reserves.

The terms which the men have been asked by their leaders to accept was briefly summarised as follows. There seems little doubt that much as they are disliked the men will accept them as a basis on which to resume work.

The provisional terms on which the miners will be canvassed in the next few days are as follows:—

TEMPORARY SCHEME.

(1) The scheme to end on October 1.

(2) With the help of the Government £10,000,000 grant, the reductions in any district not to exceed, per shift:—

2s. in July,
2s. 6d. in August.
3s. in September.

PERMANENT SCHEME.

(1) A new district standard 1921 rate to operate, composed of the district basis rates existing in March, 1921, plus the district percentages payable in July, 1914, plus the adjustment for the seven hour day.

(2) The minimum wage rate is to be 20 per cent. over the standard rate.

(3) The owners in each district are to have a standard profit equal to 17 per cent. of the standard wages.

(4) Surplus after charging standard wages, standard profit, and the cost of production other than wages, is to go 83 per cent. as wages and 17 per cent. as profit.

(5) The agreement to continue until December, 1922, but on October 1, 1922, three months' notice may be given to alter the terms.

A National Board and District Boards are to be set up.

A New Industrial Crisis.

In the meanwhile no sooner has the coal dispute come to an end than we are threatened with another great dispute in the Engineering trade, and others are looming in the distance. The Engineering and National Employers' Federation recently proposed substantial cuts in wages and the abolition of bonuses and served the workers with lock-out notices to take effect in the event of these cuts being refused. The notices were to have operated on June 16th but the period was extended for a fortnight to enable a ballot of the men to be taken. This has resulted in a big majority against the employers' proposals the figures being

Against acceptance	257,532
For acceptance	125,014
Majority against	132,518

There is no absolute deadlock yet as negotiations between the men's leaders and the employers are still in progress. On hearing the result of the ballot the delegate conference adjourned till this evening. The joint negotiating Committee, in the meanwhile is meeting the employers, and tomorrow morning's papers will probably tell us the result. The deferred notices expire to-day. Unless a settlement is reached the whole engineering industry will be stopped and a million-and-a-half workers throughout the country thrown out of work.

The Greeks turned out of Ismidt.

The new Greek war has commenced as usual with a terrific amount of bombast on the part of the Greek Commanders and the boastful King Tino, followed immediately by the news of a serious Greek reverse. The details are not clear but it is certain that the Greeks have had to abandon Ismidt which they left in flames after, apparently, the customary massacre of the Turkish inhabitants. Constantinople is congested with refuges and hundreds of cattle, which are dying of thirst in the streets. According to news received from a British source in Constantinople the Ismidt peninsular was under the protection of the 11th Division of the Greek Army. Their place was to be taken by a composite division of marines and sailors but they began to leave the town on the night of June 27th before the composite division had arrived. News of the movement reached the Turkish Commander, who delivered an attack upon the town. The composite division proved useless and the town had to be abandoned. This account is published in to-day's "Times." How far it accurately represents the history of an event which inflicts a serious blow at the Greeks, I cannot vouch. The same account adds that the town was set on fire and some massacring occurred in which the Turks were the sufferers.

Ismidt is 60 miles S. E. of Constantinople and the Greek withdrawal leaves the Allied forces uncovered, but there is little likelihood that the Kemalists, who are sufficiently occupied with the Greeks, for the present at any rate, will take advantage of that fact. In the meanwhile, according to the latest Angora communiques the Kemalists are harassing the Greeks along a wide front. Bekir Sami Bey, who is in Paris, interviewed by the "Petit Parisien," said that following the operations at Ismidt the advances towards the Bosphorous would be bound up with the bulk of the Kemalist regular forces. The Kemalist General Staff, he added, might be induced to develop its success.

What the attitude of the Allies will be in face of this unexpected development it will be interesting to watch. Ismidt, it may be mentioned, is within the "zone of the straits" which, under Article 173 of the Treaty of Sevres—by which, of course, the Kemalists are in no way bound—is nominally in the occupation of the Kemalists. The Treaty lays down that "the territories of the Zone shall not be used for military purposes, except by the three Allied Powers, acting in concert."

British Opinion and Greeks at Wales

The meeting organised by the India and the Near East Information Bureau at the Connaught Rooms on the 23rd inst. was extremely successful. There was a large attendance and a notable feature was that the strength of the array of Parliamentarians on the platform was reinforced by a very vocal element representing the City of London Labour Party, who came to join heartily in the protest and did its best, though without success to "ginger up" the resolutions. The Chairman, Lord Lamington, was decidedly at fault in refusing to put the addendum to the first resolution, moved with that object, to the meeting. It would undoubtedly have been carried. A notable speech was made by Col. Aubrey Herbert, M.P. in moving the first resolution protesting against the atrocities and was supported by among others Viscount Curzon, M.P. Mr. Jinnah made a most impressive appeal to the audience to recognise the peril into which the British Government had brought the Empire by the failure to fulfil the solemn pledges made to the Indian Mahomedans and the meeting closed with a most effective and moving speech on the same lines delivered by Mr. Charles Roberts. An element of liveliness was imported by the endeavours of Sir Arthur Crossfield to put what he described as "the Greek side of the case" and a Greek gentleman became incoherent and almost apoplectic in his excited attempts to follow suit. He was countered by the surprising intervention of another Greek, described as a patriarch, who testified to the truth of the atrocities from his own knowledge and heartily denounced M. Venizelos and his whole gang of intriguing financiers with a special outburst of denunciation for the benefit of Sir Basil Zakharoff. The "Times" ignored the meeting but the "Manchester Guardian" "Daily Herald" and other papers had good reports. The "Islamic News" is publishing a full report of the meeting, which will, no doubt, reach India with this mail.

Mr Jinnah's Letter to the "Times."

That the "Times" is alive to the gravity of the present issues in regard to India, however, is demonstrated by its publications of a column-long letter by Mr. Jinnah—a most unusual proceeding for the leading Northcliffe organ, which, hitherto, has been wont to ignore any communication emanating from any Indian source, which does not bear the approved Moderate seal. The letter will, presumably, be published in full in the Indian press, and speaks for itself. Its appearance, however, is bound to have a beneficial effect on a public who have been nurtured too long on the soporifics administered by the Montagu-cum-moderate crowd and have been taught to believe that under the soothing influence of the wonderful Montagu "reforms," everything is going on swimmingly in India—a belief that the "Times" itself, has done its best to foster.

The British Empire.

While Mr. Shastri is uttering his plaintive appeals in the Imperial Conference for a more tolerant attitude on the part of the Dominions to Indian citizens, Professor Jebb, a leading stalwart of the Round table gang, has come forward in the columns of the "Morning Post" to declare that there is no such thing as citizenship of the British Empire and Indians who suppose that they have any claim to such a position are nursing a delusion. I quote from his long communication of a column and a half two pregnant passages, showing the belief held by these protagonists of Imperial Federation:—

The British Empire is not a State. It has no central government for its enfranchised inhabitants to control by means of their voting arrangements. The truth, more widely recognised now than formerly, is that the British Empire is, as regards the Dominions, a group of separate States. It follows that there is no citizenship of the British Empire. The citizenship which does exist within its borders is for the British a citizenship of the United Kingdom, for the Canadians a citizenship of Canada, for the enfranchised Indians a citizenship of India, and so on. But there is no Britannic citizenship.

And this for Mr. Sastri:—

Will Mr. Sastri argue that this state of affairs is wrong and ought to be altered? Many persons, particularly in England, have thought it wrong, and have proposed to remedy it in the only possible way, namely, by means of Imperial Federation, implying the creation of a Britannic super-state, which would furnish the basis of a Britannic citizenship. But this solution, offering to the Dominions a share in the control of India and *vice versa* seems to have been rejected not less decisively in India than in the Dominions, which never had any real doubt as to their choice.

Professor Jebb goes on to state, that "what has existed, does exist and can continue to exist is a status common to all the peoples of the British Empire as 'subjects' of the British Crown." And he declares its principle attribute is the right of protection against personal mal-treatment, whether at the hands of foreigners or at the hands of fellow-subjects. "Citizenships includes subjecthood but subjecthood does not include citizenship." There is a good deal of truth in all this and Indians, who have had enough of the humbug of the Cant of their British Citizenship, would be the first to recognise it. But Mr. Jebb is wrong when he says that the solution, offering to the Dominions a share in the control of India and *vice versa*, has been rejected decisively by Indians. Indians have never had a chance of accepting or rejecting anything. They are merely the puppets of the Empire. What did arouse the anger of Indian public opinion was the suggestion of Mr. Jebb's friends that the Dominions should share in the control of India through their elected representatives while India was to be represented in the Imperial Federation by Government nominees. If India had real self-determination and free representation it would be altogether a different proposition. But Mr. Jebb need not worry himself. Mr. Sastri does not represent India, which will stand by herself and for herself and is not asking for anybody's patronage or favours.

In the meanwhile, we may learn how the British Empire is getting on with special reference to India, from the following little paragraph, which appeared in the same issue of the "Morning Post."

The "British Empire Dinner," organised by the Geographical Section of the Forum Club, took place last night, with Miss Pullen-Burry in the chair. Those present were Sir C. Stuart Bagley (Council of India), Lady Bagley, Sir H. Adamson (late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Lady Adamson Sir John Findlay (Minister of Defence, New Zealand), Sir Michael O'Dwyer (lately Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab), Sir Charles Addis, and Sir Harry Wilson.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer spoke of India as the greatest unit of the Empire. Were British support to be removed from India, the whole Indian edifice would crumble, since its greatness was due to its connection with the British Empire, which had uplifted India socially, politically, and educationally.

With Miss Pullen-Burry to guide it and Sir Michael O'Dwyer to testify the British Empire let us hope, has still brright days in store for it.

STAY OF EXECUTION OF WRITS PENDING APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.

Council for the Military informed the Master of the Rolls in Dublin to-day that he has been instructed by the Government to state that the two Sinn Feiners would be released pending appeal against the Master's Order. The Master has therefore granted stay of execution of the writs of attachment

ITALIAN ANARCHIST ACQUITTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.

Milan.—The Court of Assize has acquitted the well-known anarchist, Malatesta, and some of his companions of a charge of fomenting anarchist conspiracy in connection with the risings at Milan and elsewhere last year.

BRITISH EMBASSY AT WASHINGTON.

WHY INVITATION TO LORD NORTHCLIFFE WAS CANCELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.

Washington.—The statement issued on Lord Northcliffe's authority says that for reasons, of which he is not aware, the invitation extended to him to stay at the British Embassy and attend a dinner there on July 28th was afterwards withdrawn. The statement attributes the cancellation of the invitation to Lord Curzon.

It is officially denied in London, however, that Lord Curzon in any way influenced the decision of Sir Auckland Geddes to cancel the function at the Embassy.

IMPERIAL AIR COMMUNICATIONS.

EXISTING AIRSHIPS TO BE USED FOR EXPERIMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 2.

The "Morning Post" understands that the Empire Conference Committee on Imperial Air Communications yesterday discussed the Expert Committee's report. No decision was reached but it is probable that the Committee will recommend to the Empire Conference that the existing Airships should be used for experimental service within certain limited zones, for example, between Britain and Egypt and Britain and South Africa.

IMPERIAL FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

ROYAL CHARTER TO BE GRANTED.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 2.

The "Morning Post" says it is understood that a Royal Charter is shortly to be granted to the Imperial Forestry Association to carry on propaganda with a view to conserving and improving the Empire's Timber resources. The Association's expenditure is estimated at £10,000 pounds sterling each year and it is proposed that Britain, India, the Dominions, the Crown Colonies and the Protectorates should each contribute one-fourth of this amount. The British Treasury, however, has refused to allow any money voted by Parliament for afforestation to be allotted for this purpose. The Committee is making a representation to the Treasury on the subject.

OPIUM PROSECUTIONS IN LONDON.

SEVEN CHINAMEN CONVICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 2.

Seven Chinamen were charged at the Thames Police Court, to-day with being in possession of utensils for smoking opium. Six of them were fined £5 pounds or a month's imprisonment and the remaining Chinaman, Low Ping You, who is said to be one of the principals in the Opium Traffic in the Chinese Colony and whose wife was sentenced to six months imprisonment in connection with the Billie Carlton case, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment, and recommended for deportation.

PARIS-MARSEILLES EXPRESS HOLDUP.

AN ARREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.

Paris.—A man named Cherrier has been arrested in connection with the recent robbery on the Paris-Marseilles Express after struggle with the police in which two accomplices were killed and the police inspector seriously injured.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST 7 P. C. LOAN MANY TIMES OVERSUBSCRIBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 2.

The "Morning Post" says that the Calcutta Loan has been subscribed several times over. Applicants for amounts up to £700 sterling will receive £100 and these small applications will absorb about £300,000 while applicants for amounts exceeding £700 will receive about one seventh of the amount applied for. The applications amount to total of £3,995,800.

The Bombay Chronicle

OUR SHORT CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR short Advertisement Columns are specially meant for the benefit and convenience of our readers. Accordingly the rates have been fixed very low to enable private individuals to make extensive use of them for all practical purposes and thereby save a lot of worry and trouble.

An Everyday Necessity. IF you want a clerk, an engineer, a doctor, a legal adviser, a secretary, a cook or a khitmutgar just advertise in a few short lines for a few days and you will be able to make your selection from a wide field in a very short time without subjecting yourself to obligation to other people.

The Housing Problem. IF you want a room, apartment, flat or a house the classified short advertisement column will help you to secure one without difficulty. Similarly those who have any such to spare can as well secure tenants or boarders through advertising what they have to offer.

Your Own Master. IF you desire not to disclose your identity you should advertise through our "Box" system which is specially meant to help business without necessitating the advertiser to unavoidable onslaughts from middle-men and interlopers.

No Middlemen MANY gentlemen are averse to appear in print in advertisements: traders and merchants sometime use the "Box" system when they do not want to be worried with vexatious enquiries from all possible quarters but who want to know the parties themselves and make a free selection uninfluenced by any consideration.

Special Service. THE replies to Box advertisements received are all sorted out in our office and despatched daily at our own cost but those who desire special deliveries should arrange with the office for the special service on payment of a small charge which is a very nominal sum or arrange to obtain to receive the replies direct from the "Chronicle" office

As interesting as News. THE classified short advertisements have in themselves an importance which equal the interest taken for the news columns. While the news keep you informed of the affairs of the world, the short advertisement columns afford you an opportunity to pick up and secure things for your everyday life to your advantage—and who knows not—at a bargain price as well? There is nothing like publicity.

Advantages. IN these days of pre-occupation, and struggle for life people can ill afford to wait and waste time for getting informations *re* their particular subject of interest. Competition is so keen and the struggle for existence so widespread that we all want things handy and cannot afford to wait on the sweet will or convenience of others. This is a necessity. To disseminate such information public should make a very liberal use of our short advertisement columns for any information they want and we assure them that such advertisements will always appear in their proper places.

For particulars apply to the Manager,

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Suppliers of NEW A. C. & D. C. Electric Motors an Dynamos, Standard Voltage, always IN STOCK up to 100 H. P. *wiring and installations undertaken.* Also Head and Power Pumps for TOTAL HEADS UPTO 200 ft.

Prices defy competition.

THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING COMPANY.

ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS,

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DHARWAR FIRING

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHARWAR, Aug. 1.

The Court commenced work at 11-30 a.m. Before the proceedings commenced the prosecuting counsel informed the Court that prosecution wanted to lead the evidence against the 27th accused, Madar Kalkar, who was absent throughout the trial on account of illness and requested the court to pass a commital order after the whole evidence was recorded. Then the court recorded the statements of all the accused except Madar. The accused stated that they were perfectly innocent. The police had got up this case to cover their own blunder supported by the District Magistrate and the Deputy D.S.P., in order to suppress non-violent Non-Cooperation and they did not want to make any more statement in this court. The 20th accused Buddan, stated to the court that he was asked by the police to give evidence against the accused Abdul Rahiman, Mahomadhusen Rotiwala, volunteers, who resided in his lane, that he refused to give evidence against them and so he had been made one of the accused. Mr. Herlekar said that the police had taken much advantage of the Brahmin and non-Brahmin spirit which had reached its highest pitch in Dharwar. The accused Mr. Guttal, pleader stated that he was preaching temperance in his leisure hours and therefore relatives and servants of the liquor contractor have sworn falsely against him.

The court adjourned till to-morrow after the statements were recorded.

KHADI IN CALCUTTA

NO ADEQUATE SUPPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 1.

During the last week propaganda to boycott foreign cloth is being carried on throughout the province and resolution adopted by All-India Congress Committee gave fresh impetus to the movement. Yesterday, meetings were held in Calcutta and almost all the district towns and resolutions adopted accepting the resolutions of the All-India Congress Committee and urging people to boycott foreign clothes. As a result of this movement strong tendency has been created in Calcutta market for Swadeshi cloth. Khadi is very highly in demand but supply does not meet the demand. Almost the whole stock of Khadi has been exhausted. Though demand for Swadeshi clothes was on an upward trend for want of an adequate supply it did not exceed 50 per cent of the total transactions in shops which dealt both in foreign and Swadeshi cloths.

PICKETING AT THANA

MAGISTRATES ORDER CONDEMNED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

THANA, August 1.

At a meeting of the Thana District Congress Committee, held yesterday, at Thana, Mr. Jamnadas Metha was elected president of the Committee in place of Mr. C. V. Vaidya resigned.

The Committee further unanimously adopted Mr. Metha's proposal condemning the recent order of Mr. Campbell, the District Magistrate, prohibiting picketing throughout the Thana District as wholly unwarrantable by the existing circumstances and being unjustifiable interference with the lawful rights of the people and monstrous abuse of powers under section 144 of the C. P. C.

The Committee is canvassing the feasibility of organised disobedience to the Magistrate's order. Several people have come forward as volunteers.

Due to heavy rain since traffic on the Karachi-Kotri section has been suspended for the present.

* * * *

A Ghazipur correspondent wires:—On the 31st the Ghazipur merchants in a body resolved that no foreign goods be ordered and merchants should file a list of goods already ordered within 3 days, and merchants acting against resolution be boycotted. A committee of 15 leading merchants was formed to give full effect to the above. (A.P.)

The Viceroy proposes to hold the next session of the Chamber of Princes at Delhi from 7th to 11th November 1921.

Jhiri operations have closed and state troops have been withdrawn. Thakurs have handed over forts and made full submission. It is understood a large majority of voters have returned Mr. Ambika Prasad Sinha to the Legislative Assembly vice Mr. S. Sinha.

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Use Benares hand woven silk quite decent for suits, shirts, Polkas, Gowns, etc., Cast off foreign alpaca, silks, coatings and the like and contribute your quota to the national movement for improving the economic condition of mother India.

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THE TWO MEMORABLE DAYS ARE SHOWN ONLY

AT

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THE FILM INCLUDES THE PRESENCE OF

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in Indian music

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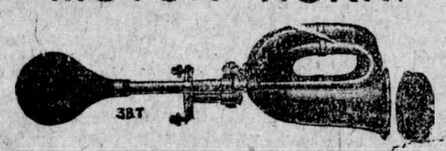

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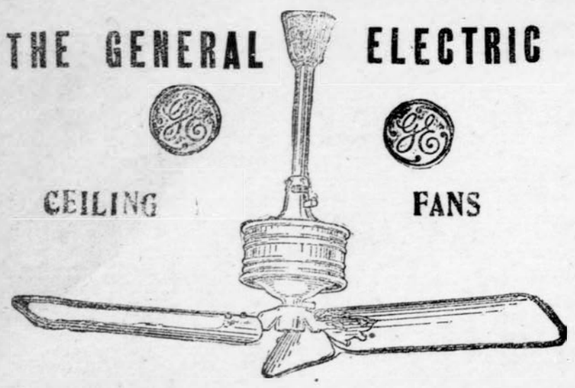

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INDIAN POLICE SERVICE.

REVISED RATES OF PAY.

From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 30.

The Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council have had under consideration a number of memorials from officers of the various Imperial services, concerning their pay, pensions and conditions of service. As there may be some delay in announcing the orders of the subject of the memorials of the Services generally, the Government of India have decided to promulgate at once the following decisions affecting the pay of the Indian Police Service. An examination of the scales of pay at present admissible to officers of the various departments shows that the Indian Police Service whose pay was first revised, is at some disadvantage when compared with the other Imperial Services. Its time-scale starts at a lower figure and rises to a lower maximum than that of other Services. While there is a smaller percentage of Administrative and other posts above the time-scale, it is recognised that the police officer commences his service at a less mature age and has not to incur the expenditure upon technical education which is necessary in the case of the members of such Services as the Forest and Engineering. The Government of India consider however, that these factors should not operate to place him throughout his service at a permanent disadvantage as compared with members of the specialist services, and they are accordingly pleased, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, to announce the following revised rates of pay for the Indian police Service.

The ordinary time-scale applicable to the Service will be as follows:—

IMPERIAL SCALE.

Imperial Scale:—1st year pay Rs. 325, overseas pay Rs. 125; 2nd year pay Rs. 350, overseas pay Rs. 125; third year pay Rs. 375, overseas pay Rs. 125; fourth year pay Rs. 400, overseas pay Rs. 150; fifth year pay Rs. 425, overseas pay Rs. 150; sixth year pay Rs. 450, overseas pay Rs. 150; sevent year pay Rs. 475, overseas pay Rs. 150; eighth year pay Rs. 500, overseas pay Rs. 150; ninth year pay Rs. 525, overseas pay Rs. 200; tenth year pay Rs. 550, overseas pay Rs. 200; eleventh year pay Rs. 575, overseas pay Rs. 200, twelfth year pay Rs. 600, overseas pay Rs. 250; thirteenth year pay Rs. 625, overseas pay Rs. 250; fourteenth year pay Rs. 650, overseas pay Rs. 250; fifteenth year pay Rs. 675, overseas pay Rs. 250.

SUPERIOR SCALE.

Superior scale will be as follows:—

1st year pay Rs. 600, overseas pay Rs. 125, second year pay Rs. 600, overseas pay Rs. 125; third year pay Rs. 600, overseas pay Rs. 125; fourth year pay Rs. 600, overseas pay Rs. 150; fifth year pay Rs. 600, overseas pay Rs. 150; sixth year pay Rs. 600, overseas pay Rs. 150; seventh year pay Rs. 625, overseas pay Rs. 150; eighth year pay Rs. 650, overseas pay Rs. 150; ninth year pay Rs. 675, overseas pay Rs. 200; tenth year pay Rs. 700, overseas pay Rs. 200, eleventh year pay Rs. 725, overseas pay Rs. 200; twelfth year pay Rs. 750, overseas pay Rs. 250; thirteenth year pay Rs. 775, overseas pay Rs. 250; fourteenth year pay Rs. 800, overseas pay Rs. 250; fifteenth year pay Rs. 825, overseas pay Rs. 250; sixteenth year pay Rs. 850, overseas pay Rs. 250; seventeenth year pay Rs. 900, overseas pay Rs. 250; Eighteenth year pay Rs. 950, overseas pay Rs. 250; nineteenth year pay Rs. 1,000, overseas pay Rs. 250; twentieth year pay Rs. 1,050, overseas pay Rs. 250; twenty-first year pay Rs. 1,100, overseas pay Rs. 250, twenty-second year pay Rs. 1,150, overseas pay Rs. 250; twenty-third year pay Rs. 1,200, overseas pay Rs. 250; twenty-fourth year pay Rs. 1,250, overseas pay Rs. 250; twenty-fifth year pay Rs. 1,300, overseas pay Rs. 250; twenty-sixth year pay Rs. 1,350, overseas pay Rs. 250.

SELECTION GRADE.

Efficiency bars will be in force as at present after ninth year in inferior and eighteenth year in superior scale. There will be a selection grade on Rs. 1,450, plus Rs. 250, overseas pay. The numbers in this grade will be so fixed for each province that the total percentage of posts above the time-scale in the province held by members of the Indian Police Service will not exceed 10 per cent. of the provincial cadre. The pay of the Deputy Inspectors General will be fixed at Rs. 1,750—100—2,150. The annual increment of all Inspectors General will be raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125, and the initial pay of the Inspector General in Assam and the North-west Frontier Province will be increased to Rs. 2,250. The maximum pay will, however, remain the same as at present, except in the North-West Frontier Province, viz., Rs. 3,000 per mensem, in the major provinces Rs. 2,750, per mensem, in the Central Provinces Rs. 2,500, per mensem and in Assam the maximum pay in the North-West Frontier province will be raised to Rs. 2,500, per-mensem. These order's will take effect from the 30th of April, 1921, the date of receipt of the Secretary of State's sanction to the revision.

The Governor of Punjab replying to the addresses presented at the informal durbar by the Rewari Municipal Committee and the local Amir community assured that both their grievances would be properly looked into and hoped Rewari which had produced the first Indian Chief Justice Sir Shadilal would continue to turn out more scholars.

* * * *

At the Calcutta High Court before Justices Newbould and Suhrwardy an application for transfer was made on behalf of Kafiheddi and three other employees of M. David and Co., of Chandpur now on strike. Case against petitioners was that they insisted other servants of that company to join the strike which followed the assault on the Assam tea garden coolies. Their lordships issued a rule.

* * * *

The District Traffic Superintendent, Shoranur, S. I. Railway wires:—Owing to heavy floods line on South Indian Railway broad gauge is breached between mile 376 and 377 between Pallipuram and Kuttipuram. Mail had to return to Calicut. Transhipment is impossible. Through running will probably not be resumed for about a week.

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(Signed).....M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
Medical Officer of Health.

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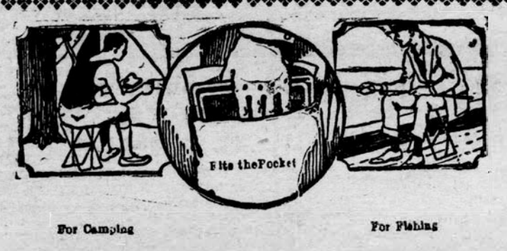

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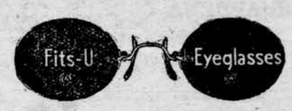

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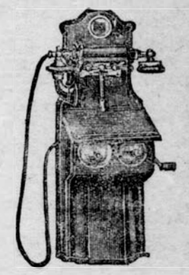

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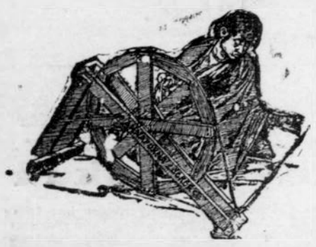

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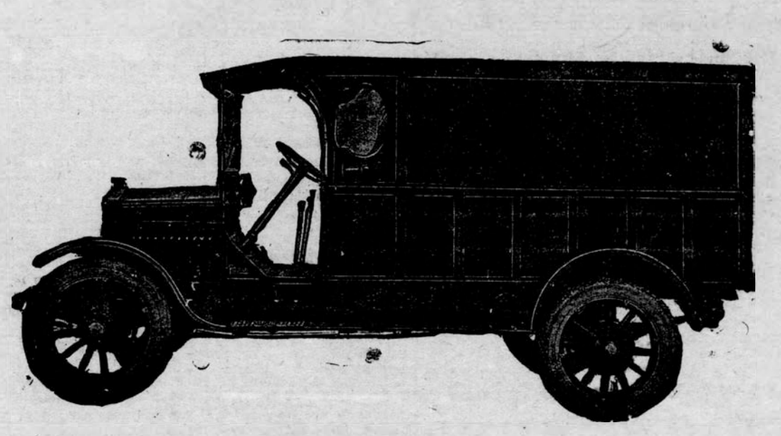

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